The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

Reports of the Evacuation of Winchester by the Rebels.

A Reconnoissance to Ascertain the Facts.

The Chances Between a Chase and a Battle.

Further Particulars of the Reconnoissance on Thursday Last.

A SHARP SKIRMISH AT KEARNEYSVILLE

Repulse of the Rebels with Considerable Loss.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Reports are constantly being brought to Gen. [illegible]'s headquarters, by deserters and refugees, that the enemy is now rapidly evacuating Winchester. Whether true or false, these reports obtain considerable credit here in official circles. A reconnoissance is being made to ascertain the facts.

A rebel cavalry force was at Catlett's Station on Saturday.

THE PROBABILITY OF A BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

The Star says that circumstances conspire to induce the general impression among military men here, that the rebels in Gen. McClellan's front will soon fight. He is evidently crowding them more and more, and they have not evinced a disposition to give back.

The fact that if they prefer retreating he may, by moving upon the arc of the circle, through some near part of the Blue Ridge, get before Richmond as soon, if not sooner, than they reach that point by marching down the valley to Staunton, is the reason why it is now thought they must fight before attempting a retreat.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Our special correspondent at Sharpsburgh sends the following additional particulars of the reconnoissance to [illegible] Ford on Thursday last:

SHARPSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 18.

[illegible]ville, near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads was the first place at which the rebels made a stand. Their estimated force was 3,000 infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four pieces artillery, drawn up under shelter of a wood.

Gen. Humphrey opened fire upon them. They replied well, but in thirty minutes the whole mass of their cavalry, infantry and artillery was broken and retreating.

Eight rebel dead lay on the field, and forty or fifty were captured. One of the killed was a Lieutenant of cavalry. A letter was found on him addressed to Lieut. T. S. [illegible].

Our forces bivouacked for the night. Next morning they went to within one mile of Leetown, three miles from the railroad and eight from Shepardstown, and drew up in line of battle; but the enemy not wishing to fight, our forces gradually fell back to Shepardstown, and thence back to their camp at 10 o'clock P. M.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Killed—O. Jenkins, Co. E, 11th United States.

Wounded—John Colburn, Co. H, 6th United States; Charles Ruby, Co. K, 6th United States; Henry Thompson, Martin's Massachusetts Battery; Thos. Mullen, Co. H, Nineteenth Mass., mortally; John Hanna, 6th United States.

The rebel loss is not known, as they carried some of their killed and all the wounded from the field.

The people in the districts through which we passed are [illegible] secesh.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

NOTICE OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Gen. [illegible]'s Military Commission has thus far confined its labors to the evacuation of Winchester by Gen. White, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The testimony of Capt. Adams Powell is alone wanting to complete this investigation. It is not known that any other cases will be brought before this Commission. It will be cause for general regret should the Court, so excellently constituted, and intrusted with such ample powers, be allowed to adjourn without making an examination of more of those extraordinary military operations which have disgraced the National arms, if not imperiled the National cause.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Orderly Sergeant of the One Hundred and Thirty-[illegible] Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who accompanied the recent expedition for the exchange of [illegible] prisoners, has returned from Aikens' Landing, and reports that after a day's negotiation with the Confederate authorities, Mr. Wood, Superintendent of the Old Capitol, and Commissioner for the exchange, obtained full permission to take his choice of the Union prisoners confined in the Southern jails, and, in consequence of such arrangement, has gone to Salisbury, North Carolina, to release the prisoners now confined there.

DECISION OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following is the conclusion of an important decision just rendered by Commissioner Boutwell in response to a communication from Homer Franklin, Esq., one of the Assessors from New-York City:

"A manufacturer who sells his wares, at any place except upon the premises where manufactured, must take a license as a dealer.

Lighters and steam towboats are not subject to taxation under the Excise law.

Persons engaged in the business of grinding salt and other articles are manufacturers within the meaning of the law. A peddler is defined to be a person who gains his livelihood by traveling from place to place selling goods and wares, or one whose occupation it is to sell goods while traveling from place to place.

Diamonds and [illegible] are taxable as manufactures, and persons engaged in cutting and preparing these precious stones are manufacturers.

Carriages, yachts, billiard-tables and plate, kept for private use, are taxable, and the tax must be paid in the district where the owner resides. I am of opinion that it was the intention of Congress, by the proviso to the seventy-fifth section, to exempt the material used in the manufacture of silverware from taxation. You will therefore assess the manufacturer in the value of the ware over the value of the bullion used in its manufacture.

ARMY CHANGES.

Gen. Hobart Ward has been assigned to the command of Gen. Birney's Brigade, Stoneman's (late Kearney's) Division. Meanwhile Gen. Birney, who is now engaged in a Court of Inquiry here, to investigate the charges preferred by Gen. Fitzjohn Porter against Gen. Marshall, and who was relieved at his own request, will probably be assigned to the command of a division under Gen. Burns, the latter have made a request to that effect, as he did when Gen. Birney was first made a Brigadier.

Gen. Van Allen, late Military Governor at Yorktown, has, at his own request, been relieved from that command with a view to active service in the field. Gen. Van Allen's administration seems to have been very successful; and it is hoped that he may be assigned to a command such as his abilities deserve.

A CAMP FOR PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

A new camp, named after the commander of the troops for the defence of Washington, has been established near Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, to be occupied exclusively by paroled and exchanged prisoners. Camp Banks is under command of Col. G. De Kossomay, and already contains upward of three thousand five hundred men, drawn from the convalescent camp, from which they were taken on account of their complaints in regard to attention and care.

AN ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY COURT-HOUSE.

The interior of the Court-house of Fairfax County, Va., has been completely destroyed; nothing remaining of the ancient structure but the walls and roof. This building was one of the oldest in the vicinity, having been built prior to the Revolution. The President of the first Court held there was a member of the Washington family; and the immortal George was himself one of the Grand Jury. We regret that the damage to this structure should have been done by Union troops.

LATE SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Oct. 3, says: "Lincoln is weak and insincere. Hard pressed by his own party, he issues proclamations that are mere makeshifts for the hour, intended to appease the radicals. But he leans to the *Union-as-it-was* party. McClellan is the representative of this party, and of the capitalists."

The same paper, in its letter from Richmond, says: "If, for example, Bragg should be as slow in fighting as he is in marching, Buell may whip him, and put the North in good humor again."

In its editorial the *Mercury* of the 3d inst. complains bitterly of the release, "on some flimsy pretext," of ninety-six of Pope's officers, "notwithstanding that the Governor of Virginia had made a formal requisition upon the Confederate authorities for the surrender of these very men, in order that they might be tried for their crimes under the laws of the State." It also suggests that there should be no more exchanges of prisoners, as the balance is now largely in favor of the South; claiming that there are now forty thousand National prisoners under parole, and that "the Lincoln despotism," with its usual "Punic faith," is about organizing these veterans into "an army of reserve," to be hurled against the South "at the decisive moment."

A letter from Key West, dated Sept. 13, reports 36 cases of yellow fever and 23 deaths from the disease on board the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*.

The *Mercury* reports two Yankee gunboats as feeling for masked batteries "three miles below Fort Jackson," in the Savannah River. It also refers with considerable positiveness, to "*certain peace overtures said to have been made to Gen. Lee when in Maryland.*" The correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says: "I am credibly informed that such a proposition as that described was made, and under circumstances that encouraged the hope of its acceptance."

Richmond papers of the 4th inst. announce the receipt of Northern papers of the 2d inst., and give extracts. This does not speak well for the vigilance of our picket lines and Potomac blockading squadron.

An important naval movement is announced to be on foot at Hilton Head, looking to the capture of Savannah and Mobile. It is to be commanded by Admiral Dupont.

Brig.-Gen. Rodman, C. S. A., wounded at Sharpsburgh, is dead. Brig.-Gen. Wm. Duncan Smith, late commanding rebel forces around Savannah, (formerly of Second Dragoons, U. S. A.,) is also dead.

The *Mercury* quotes, with evident approbation, the answer of a rebel sentry to a General officer who rebuked him for not saluting, "Oh, h—ll, General, saluting's played out." The "white trash" begin to be discontented.

The *Mercury* of Oct. 6 announces that on the 14th September Col. Woodward's Regiment of Partisan Rangers captured, on the Cumberland River, opposite Canton, Ky., "four steamboats laden with munitions of war and supplies for Gen. Buell's army. The cargoes were secured and the boats burned."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 6th republishes, with sincere commendation and under its editorial head, the speeches of Hon. James Brooks, of New-York, and Mr. Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, made at the late Seymour ratification meeting. It also announces with pleasure that "at the next Seymour meeting Richard O'Gorman will speak."

There are fearful pictures drawn in the army correspondence of the Savannah *Republican* of the utter destitution of the Confederate forces. All good rebels are urged to "send forward to Lee's shivering ranks clothing, shoes, hats and blankets."

Molasses and sugar are said to be plenty down the Mississippi Valley—sugar 10 cents per pound and molasses 25 cents per gallon.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 2d inst. quotes with dangerous gratitude the articles of the New-York *Herald*, about the Convention of Governors at Altoona. It also announces that the Confederate steamer "290," while cruising off the mouth of the Mississippi, had captured an outward bound vessel "having Gen. Phelps and Commodore Porter on board." It states that New-Orleans is now occupied by "8,000 white troops and 6,000 uniformed negroes." Verily, Gen. Hunter's black "draft" for the cure of secession begins to work.

Dispatches from Lee's army, dated Sept. 30, announces that owing to the large receipts of conscripts and stragglers, and the time that has been given them to recuperate, "Lee's army is in a far better condition to-day (seventeen days ago) than it was when it entered Maryland."

"Butler Mailed.—The beast Butler, tore his clothes in a fall at New-Orleans, some days ago, while assisting his wife on board a steamer, and the rent disclosed a complete coat of mail from the neck to the thighs." A pretty good tear that!

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

The copy of a letter written by Gen. Scott to the Secretary of State on the day before the inauguration in 1861, published by John Van Buren, if authentic must have been derived from some source other than the State Department, since neither the President nor the Secretary of State has any knowledge of the manner in which any communication to either of them from Gen. Scott could have got into the hands of Mr. Van Buren.

ARMY ORDERS.

The order recently issued dismissing Col. Saunders, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, from the service for subsisting his regiment at extravagant prices, is revoked by order of the President, it appearing that he acted under orders from the Adjutant-General of that State. The Secretary of War, in a letter to him, says the explanations are entirely satisfactory to the Department, and adds, "They exonerate you from any intentional breach of the army regulations, while the testimonials of your character as an efficient and patriotic officer, are highly gratifying. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to reinstate you in your command, with assurance of my personal and official confidence and respect."

Capt. Joseph Henriques, Fourth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for absenting himself from his regiment without leave since the commencement of the battle of Antietam.

Capts. Mallery, Second United States Artillery, and F. A. Davies, Eleventh United States Infantry, are detailed for duty at the Military Academy, the former as Inspector of Artillery, and the latter as Assistant Professor of French. Commander Wm. Reynolds has been ordered to the command of the storeship *Vermont*, at Port Royal. Acting Volunteer Lieut. Wm. H. West, has been detached from the same vessel and ordered to return North.

Assistant Paymaster James P. Woodbury has been ordered to the iron-clad steamer *Passaic*.

Dr. Wm. Gale, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Monticello*.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Prize money amounting to nearly $400,000 has recently been ordered to be distributed in the following cases. Letters in relation to the matter should be addressed to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. Final decrees of condemnation have been passed in a large number of other cases, and the Courts are now engaged in adjusting the costs. The net proceeds will shortly be ready for distribution:

Names of Prize Vessels.	Amount.
Steamer Magnolia and cargo	$167,404 16
Schooner Eugenie	36,296 11
Schooner President	11,117 98
Schooner William Mallory	5,066 96
Schooner Grace E. Baker	14,368 37
Schooner Rose	7,010 45
Schooner R. C. Files	23,294 79
Schooner Newcastle	22,294 25
Schooner W. C. Bee	28,414 31
Schooner Emma	9,236 04
Schooner Olive Branch	5,600 16
Schooner Lion	7,479 36
Schooner Adeline	2,844 05
Schooner Eugenie Smith	2,864 00
Schooner Henry Travers	5,506 15
Schooner Isabel, or W. R. King, and cargo	4,193 72
Schooner Princeton and cargo	2,053 23
Schooner Anne Belle	5,388 37
Sloop Margaret	2,315 51
Schooner Octavia	611 38
Schooner Harriet Ryan and cargo	[illegible]
Schooner Ocean Wave	2,367 86
Schooner Specie	8,746 34
Schooner General Parkill	7,186 76
Schooner Hallie Jackson	2,407 53
Total	$398,199 89

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.

The Pursuit of Stuart's Cavalry by Gen. Stahl.

A Large Body of the Enemy Routed at Thoroughfare Gap.

SEVEN OF OUR WAGONS CAPTURED.

The Rebel Pickets Within Two Miles of Centreville.

LEESBURGH EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 19—10 P. M.

By special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent at Centreville we learn the following particulars:

Gen. Stahl left Centreville on Wednesday with a force of cavalry and artillery, for the purpose of finding and fighting Stuart, who was known to be moving south from Leesburgh, east of Bull Run Hills, and threatening our advance. At night we concentrated at Chantilly, and on Thursday morning advanced to Aldie.

Stuart declined the challenge, and fell back. There was skirmishing with the enemy's videttes, and some prisoners were captured.

On Friday morning Gen. Stahl advanced toward Ashby's Gap, driving in the pickets of a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery under Gen. Hill, occupying passes in the vicinity. At New-Salem he captured a number of pickets from the rebel force at Warrenton. After a brief rest, Gen. Stahl advanced to White Plains and encamped for the night, throwing forward pickets to Thoroughfare Gap, and sending a small force to look after a supply train of seven wagons, five loaded with forage and two with commissary stores, which had left Centreville on the same day for the use of his command. The train was found and supposed to be safe. It was halted at New-Market about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the main street, and about 6½ o'clock was captured by five hundred North Carolina cavalry, with fifteen of our soldiers and six teamsters. The rebels conveyed the booty to Warrenton.

On learning this loss, Gen. Stahl moved forward hoping to recapture the train. The enemy appeared intending to occupy Thoroughfare Gap to prevent his passage, and met our advance under Maj. Knox before we had penetrated far. Maj. Knox charged at the head of his force, and after a short skirmish the enemy fled. Our forces pursued to the vicinity of Warrentown, but after vainly endeavoring to entice the enemy to come out from their position and fight, terminated the reconnoissance by falling back to Centreville, which place they reached about 1 o'clock this morning. We captured about one hundred prisoners, twelve horses and one caisson, and lost, besides the train, two horses killed.

Our scouts now report rebel pickets within two miles of Centreville, and a cavalry force at Bristow Station, to and from which the rebels are moving trains.

On Friday, a force under Lieut.-Col. Karge, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, left the main body at Aldie to make a reconnoissance to Leesburgh, and returned to Centreville this morning, having seen no enemy in force, Leesburgh having just been evacuated.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Sailed, ship *Aurora*, for Hong Kong, carrying a cargo of Wheat and Flour, and over $100,000 in treasure.

The ships *David Crockett* and *Florence Nightingale* are rapidly filling up with Wheat for Liverpool.

The ship *Black Train* is chartered to take a cargo of Wheat to Liverpool.

The markets generally are very dull. There is no disposition to speculate in any article of merchandise.

The Money market is very stringent.

Bankers will charge five or six per cent. premium for drafts on New-York by the next steamer—an advance of two per cent.—to cover the increased war risk.

Sales 500 firkins of Butter by the last steamer at 25½c. per pound. Candles and Sugar dull.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Expedition to Jacksonville.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL BATTERIES.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMBOAT.

Another Speech from Gen. Mitchell.

His Policy and Sentiments on the Negro Question.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The return of Brig.-Gen. Brannan and his command from Jacksonville yesterday puts me in full possession of the particulars concerning the successful expedition against that place, and as only an incomplete account has gone North, I shall send a brief and connected narrative of the circumstances.

The expedition left Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, consisting of the Pennsylvania Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Good; the Connecticut Seventh Regiment, Col. Hawley; a section of the First Connecticut Battery, under Lieut. Cannon, and a detachment of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Capt. Case, making a total effective force of 1,573. The troops were embarked on the steamers *Ben Deford*, *Boston*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Neptune*, and arrived off the bar of the St. John's River early on the morning following their departure, but were unable to enter the river until 2 P. M. in consequence of the shallowness of the channel. There the expedition was joined by the gunboats *Paul Jones*, Capt. Steedman, commanding the fleet; *Cimerone*, Capt. Woodhull; *Water Witch*, Lieut. Com. Pendergrast; *E. B. Hale*, Lieut.-Com. Snell; *Uncas*, Lieut.-Com. Crane, and the *Patroon*, Lieut.-Com. Urann. The same afternoon three gunboats were sent up to feel the position of the battery on the Bluff, and were immediately and warmly engaged, the enemy apparently having a number of heavy guns in his works.

The debarkation of our troops was effected at a place known as Mayport Mills, situated a short distance from the entrance of the river, and all the men, horses, rations and arms, were on shore by 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st.

The country between this point and St. John's Bluff presented great difficulties in the transportation of troops, being intersected with impassable swamps and unfordable creeks, and presenting an alternative of a march of forty miles without land transportation, to turn the head of the creek, or to reland up the river at a strongly-guarded position of the enemy. On further search, a landing place was found for the infantry at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, at a place called Buckhorn Creek, between Pablo and Mount Pleasant Creeks, but the swampy nature of the ground made it impracticable to land the cavalry and artillery at that point. The gunboats here rendered valuable assistance by transporting troops and sending light howitzers in launches to cover the landing.

Col. Good, with the entire infantry and boat howitzers, was ordered immediately forward to the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, to secure a position to cover the landing of the cavalry and artillery. The movement was executed skillfully, surprising and putting to flight the rebel pickets on that creek. This rapid movement to Mount Pleasant Creek, and the landing of the troops at Buck Horn Creek, was very fortunate, as it caused the enemy [illegible] plan, if he had any, to prevent our disembarkation. Their pickets retired in such haste and trepidation as to leave their camps standing, their arms, and even a great portion of their clothing behind them, and only escaped themselves because of the intricate character of the ground and their superior knowledge of the country.

On the afternoon of the 2d, the artillery and cavalry were in readiness at the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, two miles from the enemy's batteries at St. John's Bluff; and here the statements of persons belonging to the locality, though conflicting and unreliable in the extreme, appeared to agree in placing the strength of the rebels at 1,200 cavalry and infantry, in addition to the batteries, which they represented as containing nine heavy pieces. Under these circumstances, Gen. Brannan deemed it expedient, on consultation with Capt. Steedman, to send the *Cosmopolitan* to Fernandina for reinforcements from the garrison of that place, and three hundred men, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, were sent down on the following morning.

Later in the day, at Gen. Brannan's request, Capt. Steedman sent three gunboats to feel the position of the enemy, shelling them as they advanced, when the batteries were found to be vacated, and Lieut. Snell, of the *Hale*, sent a boat on shore and raised the American flag, finding the rebel flag in the battery. The naval force then retained possession until the arrival of the troops, who immediately advanced from the position on Mount Pleasant Creek. On approaching the enemy's position on the Bluff, it was found to be of great strength, possessing a heavy and effective armament, consisting of two eight-inch columbiads, two eight-inch siege howitzers, two eight-inch seacoast howitzers, and two rifled guns, supplied with ammunition in abundance, shot, shell, tools and camp equipage.

The works were skillfully and carefully constructed, and the strength of the position was greatly enhanced by the natural features of the ground, it being only approachable on the land side, through a winding ravine immediately under the guns of the position, and, from the narrowness of the river and the elevation of the bluff, rendering fighting by the gunboats most difficult and dangerous. Most of the guns were mounted on complete traverse circles, and, indeed, taking everything into consideration, there is no doubt that a small party of determined men might have maintained the position for a considerable time against even a larger force than we brought against it.

On the day following our occupation of these works the guns were dismounted and removed on board the steamer *Neptune*, together with the shot and shell, and removed to Hilton Head. The powder was all used in destroying the batteries.

As soon as we had got possession of the Bluff, Capt. Steedman and his gunboats went to Jacksonville for the purpose of destroying all boats and intercepting the passage of the rebel troops across the river, and on the 5th Gen. Brannan also went up to Jacksonville in the steamer *Ben Deford*, with a force of 785 infantry, and occupied the town. On either side of the river were considerable crops of grain, which would have been destroyed or removed, but this was found impracticable for want of means of transportation. At Yellow Bluff we found that the rebels had a position in readiness to secure seven heavy guns, which they appeared to have lately evacuated. Jacksonville we found to be nearly deserted, there being only a few old men, women, and children in the town. Soon after our arrival, however, while establishing our picket line, a few cavalry appeared on the outskirts, but they quickly left again. The few inhabitants were in a wretched condition, almost destitute of food, and Gen. Brannan, at their request, brought a large number up to Hilton Head to save them from starvation, together with 276 negroes—men, women, and children, who had sought our protection.

On the 6th inst., hearing that some rebel steamers were secreted in the creeks up the river, the *Darlington*, with 100 men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Capt. Yard, and two 24-pound light howitzers and twenty-five men, commanded by Lieut. Williams, United States Navy, under a convoy of gunboats, was sent up to cut them out. This party returned on the 9th, having penetrated the river a distance of 130 miles, and bringing with them the steamer *Governor Milton*, which they captured in a creek, about twenty-seven miles from the town of Enterprise.

Finding that the *Cosmopolitan*, which had been sent to Hilton Head for provisions, had struck heavily in crossing the bar, on her return to the St. John's River, and was temporarily disabled for service, the Seventh Connecticut Regiment was sent to Hilton Head on the *Boston*, with the request that she should return for the remainder of the troops, and she got back on the 11th, when the command was reëmbarked, reaching this place yesterday, excepting one company of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, which is left for the protection of the *Cosmopolitan*. The accident to this valuable steamer is severe. A large hole was made in her bottom and she filled, but she will not be a wreck, as was at first feared.

Gen. Brannan thinks it evident, from his experience on this expedition, that the rebel troops in this portion of the country have not sufficient organization and determination, in consequence of their living in separate and distinct companies, to sustain any position, but seem rather to devote themselves to a system of guerrilla warfare. This was exemplified by the advance on St. John's Bluff, where, after evacuating the fort, they continued to hover on our flank and front, but did not come near enough to make their fire effective. We learned at Jacksonville that they commenced evacuating the Bluff immediately after our surprise of their pickets at Mount Pleasant Creek.

On Sunday the negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service. Gen. Hunter authorized the construction of the building, and before he left the work was nearly finished. The situation of the church is good; the appearance is neat, though plain as a Quaker meeting-house, and in all respects the building meets the requirements of the case. Three hundred persons may be comfortably seated. The Pastor is a black man from Savannah, named Abram Murchison, who has been in due form ordained a Baptist minister by the army Chaplains, and installed in office. Abram, though able to read and write, is not polished in his manners; but what he lacks in culture is more than compensated in earnest eloquence, a vigorous and clear expression of his views, deep piety, and a powerful influence over the colored people. The dedication exercises were interesting in themselves, being conducted by Rev. H. N. Hudson, Chaplain of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, an elocutionist of celebrity. Gen. Mitchel was present, with the members of his Staff, and, by invitation, addressed the audience. His remarks were pointed, impressive and instructive. They were listened to attentively, and indorsed with nods of approbation from young and old. I do not think that a portion of the TIMES could be better filled than with this frank and unmistakable expression of Gen. Mitchel's views on the Slavery question. He said:

"I have been requested to say a few words to you by your teacher, who is a good man. Any good man I like, regardless of color. I respect him as much whether he is black or white. If he be a bad man I shall treat him as such whether he is white or black. Most of you know that I have talked to all my soldiers since I came here, and now I am talking to you who are another set of soldiers, who have not yet arms in their hands, but who are under my protection and guidance, and in whom I take deep interest. With your past life I fully sympathize. I know and understand it all. I was reared in the midst of Slavery, born in Kentucky, and know all about it. While there are many things connected with it that are pleasant, to which you will testify, there are vast many other things which are not pleasant, and I think that God intends all men shall be free, because he intends that all men shall serve him with their whole heart. I think this is true. I am not certain, I don't know. But in any condition we can all love and serve God. That privilege cannot be taken away. I care not how savage and wicked the master may be, he cannot prevent you from praying in the midst of the night, and God hears and answers the prayer of all, slave or free.

But it seems to me that there is a new time coming for you colored people; a better day is dawning for you oppressed and down-trodden blacks. I don't know that this is true, but I hope that the door is being opened for your deliverance. And now, how deeply you should ponder these words. If now you are unwilling to help yourselves nobody will be willing to help you. You must trust yourselves to the guidance of those who have had better opportunities and have acquired superior wisdom, if you would be carried through this crisis successfully. And I believe the good God will bless your efforts, and lift you up to a higher level than you have yet occupied, so that you and your children may become educated and industrious citizens. You must organize yourselves into families. Husbands must love their wives and children, clinging to them and turning from all others, and feeling that their highest object in life, next to serving the good God, is to do all they can for their families, working for them continually.

Good colored friends, you have a great work to do, and you are in a position of responsibility. The whole North, all the people in the Free States, are looking at you and the experiment now tried in your behalf with the deepest interest. This experiment is to give you freedom, position, home and your own families—wives, property, your own soil. You shall till and cultivate your own crops; you shall gather and sell the products of your industry for your own benefit; you shall own your own savings, and you shall be able to feel that God is prospering you from day to day and from year to year, and raising you to a higher level of goodness, religion and a nobler life.

Supposing you fail down here; that will be an end of the whole matter. It is like attaching a cable to a stranded vessel, and all the strength that can be mustered is put upon this rope to haul her off. If this only rope breaks the vessel is lost. God help you all and help us all to help you. If you are idle, vicious, indolent and negligent, you will fail, and your last hope is gone; if you are not faithful you rivet eternally the fetters upon those who to-day are fastened down by fetters and suffer by the driver's goad. You have in your hands the rescuing of those sufferers over whose sorrows you mourn continually. If you fail, what a dreadful responsibility it will be when you come to die to feel that the only great opportunity you had for serving yourselves and your oppressed race was allowed to slip.

And you, women, you must be careful of your children. You must teach them to be industrious, cleanly, obedient, and dutiful at all times. You must keep your houses neat and tidy, working all day, if necessary, to have them in the best possible condition, always thinking and contriving to make them cleaner and more comfortable. When your husband comes home from the labors and fatigues of the day, always have something good and nice for his supper, and speak kindly to him, for these little acts of love and attention will bring you happiness and joy.

And when you men go out to work, you must labor with diligence and zeal. It seems to me, had I the stimulus to work that you have that I could labor like a giant. Now you know who I am. My first duty here is to deal justly; second, to love mercy, and third, to walk humbly. First, justly—I shall endeavor to get you to do your duty faithfully. If you do I shall reward you; and if you refuse, then what comes next? Why, the wicked must be punished and made to do right. I will take the bad man by the throat and force him to his duty. I do not mean that I will take hold of him with my own hands, but with the strong arm of military power. Now do we understand each other? I am working for you already. I am told by your Superintendent that a gang of fifty men are building your houses at the rate of six a day. These houses are to make you more comfortable. You are to have a patch of ground, which you can call your own, to raise your own garden truck, and you may work for the Government for good wages. And you women must make your houses shine; you must plaster them and whitewash them, and gradually get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking-stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get your clothing cheaper and better than before, and you are to have a school for your children. And you must have flowers in your gardens and blossoms before your doors. You will see in a little while how much happier you will be made. Are you not willing to work for this? Yes, God helping, you will all work. This is only for yourselves; but if you are successful, this plan will go all through the country, and we will have answered the question that has puzzled all good, thinking men in the world for one hundred years. They have asked, 'What will you do with the black man after liberating him?' We will show them what we will do. We will make him a useful, industrious citizen. We will give him his family, his wife, his children—give him the earnings of the sweat of his brow, and as a man, we will give him what the Lord ordained him to have.

I shall watch everything closely respecting this experiment. It is something to be permanent—more than for a day, more than for a year. Upon you depends whether this mighty result shall be worked out, and the day of jubilee come to God's ransomed people."

The white people have also had the advantage of religious instruction offered them during the past two Sabbaths, for the first time since the military occupation of South Carolina soil. An upper floor of one of the large commissary buildings has been appropriated as a place of worship, and the various regimental Chaplains are to officiate alternately. The first Sunday a discourse was delivered by the Rev. H. N. Hudson, (Episcopal,) of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, and day before yesterday the Rev. Dr. [illegible], (Methodist,) Chaplain of the New-York Forty-eighth, favored us with a sermon. Gen. Mitchel, who has instituted these religious privileges, is himself a regular attendant on the services.

The propeller *Trade Wind*, Capt. Delaney, was towed into this port last week by the gunboat *Pocahontas*, disabled by the bursting of her cylinder, when in latitude 28° north, longitude 78° 50' west, on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans, carrying a United States mail and a cargo of sutler's goods. The damage is too great to be repaired here with our limited facilities, and she awaits a chance of being towed to New-York. Mr. Rankin, of Philadelphia, chief engineer of the vessel, was severely scalded by the accident. The mails will be forwarded to New-Orleans by the first army supply vessel going to that port.

The gunboat *Quaker City*, at noon on Saturday last, ran ashore on the bar at North Edisto. Fears were entertained for the safety of the vessel, and the army steamers *Locust Point* and *Reserve* were sent to her aid. She was, however, out of danger when they reached her.

The work of organizing the troops in this Department into brigades has been commenced by Gen. Mitchel, with a view to more system, and enhanced mobility in future operations. Brig.-Gen. Terry has been relieved of the command of the posts of the Florida Coast, and assigned to the Second Brigade, which is composed of the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Seventh Connecticut, and the Third New-Hampshire Regiments.

The following general orders show the recent appointments and changes on the Staff of the Commanding General:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.—I. Pursuant to Par. V., General Orders, No. 100, from A. G. O., dated Washington, Aug. 11, 1862, the following named officers are detailed as a commission for the examination of all commissioned officers, who have returned to this Department, having overstaid their leaves of absence, viz.:

Col. James L. Fraser, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

Major G. H. Pennypacker, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. E. Bailey, Third Rhode Island Volunteers.

Capt. Richard Ela, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Capt. George Metcalf, Third Rhode Island Volunteers.

The commission will convene from day to day, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue its session until 11 A. M., provided there be any business before it.

The junior member will record the proceedings.

II. Commanding officers of posts in this Department will immediately send to these headquarters, a list of all officers, who have returned to the Department having overstaid their leaves of absence.

III. The following promotions of members of the Staff of the Major-General Commanding are hereby announced:

Maj. W. P. Prentice, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, to be Assistant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut. B. Birch, Aid-de-Camp to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.

Lieut. F. A. Mitchell, Aid-de-Camp, to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. J. C. Williams, Aid-de-Camp, to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

IV. Capt. C. E. Fuller, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., is hereby returned to duty and announced as Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL.

W. P. PRENTICE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON-HEAD, PORT-ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—I. The following named officers are hereby announced as additional members of the Staff of the Major-General commanding the Department of the South:

Capt. J. J. Elwell, (Acting Quartermaster United States Volunteers,) Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Charles Garretson, (A. Q. M., U. S. Vols.,) Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Gideon Scull, (C. S., U. S. Vols.,) Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. L. A. Warfield, (C. S., U. S. Vols.,) Depot Commissary.

Capt. W. P. Martin, C. S., U. S. Volunteers, Depot Commissary.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, (Medical Department, U. S. A.,) Medical Director.

Maj. A. V. Elliott, (Pay Department, U. S. A.,) Chief Paymaster.

Col. E. W. Serrell, (New-York Volunteer Engineers,) Chief Engineer.

Col. N. W. Brown, (Third Rhode Island Volunteers,) Chief of Artillery.

First Lieut. J. W. Todd, (Ordnance Department, U. S. A.,) Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. B. J. Keenan, (Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,) Chief Signal Officer.

II. Commandants of posts within this Department will not grant furloughs or leaves of absence for more than forty-eight hours. Applications for furloughs or leaves of absence for a longer period will be referred through the proper channel to these headquarters.

III. All officers arriving at any military post in this Department will report in person to the commanding officer of the post, except when senior in rank to the commanding officer, in which case they will report in writing.

IV. All officers arriving at Hilton Head will at once report themselves at these headquarters, where they will register their names in a book to be kept for this purpose. They will also report where from, date of arrival, object of visit, by whose authority they are absent from their posts, and where they can be found during their stay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL.

W. P. PRENTICE, Ass't Adjt-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

H. J. W.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Forces Reported to have Gone to East Tennessee.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Rev. Mr. Woodhull, Chaplain of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, released by the rebels a few days since, reached Point Pleasant to-day, having walked all the way from Charleston, on the Kanawha.

He reports that all the rebel infantry and artillery have left Western Virginia, after having secured large quantities of salt from the wells in the valley.

It is conjectured that they have gone to East Tennessee, to reinforce General Bragg.

There are now no rebels in the Valley, except Col. Jenkins' guerrillas.

This intelligence is perfectly reliable.

THE REBELS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Price Rallying his Scattered Rebels at Holly Springs.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Gen. Price is said to be gathering a large number of troops at Holly Springs, with the view of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

There is a rumor here, apparently not well authenticated, that an attack has been made by the rebels on the Federal troops at Island No. 10.

No boat has arrived from Memphis in three days, and trouble is feared on the river.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Return of Gov. Stanly—A Gunboat Recovered.

The following items are from the Newbern *Progress* of the 18th inst.:

Gov. Stanly and lady arrived here on Saturday evening last from New-York, *via* Beaufort. The Governor returns in good spirits and full of vigor.

The United States gunboat *Seymour*, which was snagged and sunk a short time since in the Neuse, just above this city, has, by the indefatigable exertions of her crew, been raised, repaired and is in good fighting trim, and her crew are anxious for a brush with the enemy of our Nation's honor.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Anson S. Barlow.

LETTER SIXTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

Dear Sir: Before the commencement of the secession of the city of [illegible], as a prominent social city of the South during secession, I pass rapidly enough to remark upon the state and prospects of the Southern army, and to observe what I think is fair in my way to make upon the prospects of things in the Confederacy.

I have already touched upon these points in the course of previous letters, but their importance demands a more emphatic exposition than I have hitherto been able to give them, particularly while my own convictions do not agree with the popular impression, that the military strength of the Confederate States has diminished with the progress of the war. As I can see no alternative before us save the recognition of the Southern Confederacy within the limits which may be imposed by the war on the one hand, or the absolute subjugation of the South in the interest of universal freedom upon the other; and as the actual support of the Northern people certainly is not such as to encourage the acceptance of the first of these solutions, it is proximately important, if it be not, that we should form and keep steadily before ourselves the clearest and truest notions of the force we are to encounter in the prosecution of the war?

I may be wrong, but it appears to me that up to this time the strength of the Southern army has been studied at the North, rather with the object of making the results of the investigation conduce to the elevation or depression of certain military reputations among ourselves, than with any just appreciation of the importance of correct knowledge upon this head, to the formation of a just public opinion upon the policy of the nation. When a General is assailed for his conduct of a campaign, it is an excellent thing for his friends to propagate the impression that he has been contending with forces numerically inferior to his own; while it is just as obviously an excellent thing for his enemies to maintain and prove by "figures which will not lie," that he has shrunk from overwhelming an army far weaker than his own in numbers as in equipment. But the net result of all these arithmetical polemics is to result a substantial fact of prime significance to the welfare of the whole country, to the low and debased tone of a partisan opinion. Surely, nothing can be more disastrous to a National cause than such a state of things; and, as I shall venture upon setting forth a few figures in the course of this letter, I beg you distinctly to understand that in so doing I do not mean to identify myself with any critical view whatever of our National campaigns. The reasons for the failure or the success of great military operations, conducted upon the scale of those which our age and country is witnessing, never lie wholly upon the surface of passing events. It is the province of history to discover and to weigh them, when time which smothers ashes upon all the angry heats of human life shall have made investigation calmly possible. The force of the enemy against whom another General at a particular moment may have contended, as compared with his own, is but one of these reasons; and it should be remembered that even in respect to this important point, it is more difficult to obtain positive satisfaction while a war is actually waging, than after it has passed with all its records into the "dusky crypt."

The first Southern troops whom I saw under arms were the Confederates, under the command of Gen.—then Brigadier-General—JOSEPH JOHNSTON, at Harper's Ferry, in June, 1861. I shall not easily forget the shock of reality with which the terrible fact of civil war came upon me, when I first crossed the long bridge at the ferry, was halted by a sentinel in fighting trim and with a fighting face, and saw from the camp of a Mississippi regiment upon the heights, a flag that was not the "Stars and Stripes," waving defiantly over white tents and gleaming cannon.

These troops were mainly from Tennessee and Mississippi. In appearance they were the flower of their States; most of them quiet in their demeanor, intelligent, vigorous young men, in the prime of life. They were respectably equipped, but the air of the citizen had not yet passed off from their bearing and their physiognomy. The corporal who escorted me from the bridge to Gen. JOHNSTON's headquarters, was a College graduate, a Mississippian, who told me, with no air of fanfronade, but with a quiet earnestness which was too genuine not to be impressive, that every male member of his family had volunteered for the war.

The Southern forces at Harper's Ferry were currently estimated at that time in the Northern papers at from fifteen to seventeen thousand men. Gen. JOHNSTON himself informed me that he had but seven thousand five hundred men under his orders, and he added, with a smile, "I only hope that you exaggerate the forces of the Federals as much as they exaggerate ours." Nothing could exceed the Spartan simplicity of the Confederate General's housekeeping at headquarters, or the resolute, business-like air of himself and staff. I do not think I transgress any rule of propriety in quoting a remark made upon Gen. MCCLELLAN at this time, by his future antagonist of Williamsburgh and the Seven Pines. Gen. MCCLELLAN was an object of interest just then at Harper's Ferry, as he had commenced that successful campaign in Western Virginia which had its influence in hastening JOHNSTON's evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and was to make MCCLELLAN himself Commander-in-Chief of all the National armies.

"I know Gen. MCCLELLAN well," said Gen. JOHNSTON, "and I respect his ability. He is certainly the best military critic in America; but," he went on, after a moment's pause, and with an indescribable twinkle in his clear, penetrating eyes, "but criticism is one thing, and achievement is another, and I don't know that the qualities which make it may succeed in the one are exactly those to carry him through in the other."

From Harper's Ferry to Richmond I passed large bodies of troops moving on their way to and from Manassas Junction—in all, perhaps, from twelve to fifteen thousand men, a majority of them fresh from the South, and almost all of them wearing the comparatively spruce "new" look of the forces I had seen at the Ferry. Richmond itself was a depot of transmission, and as such was filled literally to overflowing with the crusaders of Georgia, the Carolinas and the Gulf, the daily arrivals more than balancing the effect of the daily departures, since transportation could not be furnished upon the Virginia Central line, as Mr. TOOMBS informed me, for quite two thousand men per day.

The received estimate in Richmond at that time, June 5, 1861, of troops which had actually reached Virginia, since the publication of Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation, made the number about forty thousand men. I do not consider the estimate excessive; nor will you, I think, Sir, when you reflect that very few days had passed since the 20th of April without bringing into the city of Richmond at least two trains of troops each from the Southern and the Western lines. These trains averaged, as I counted them upon various railroads throughout the seaboard South, from ten to twelve cars apiece, and the cars being generally filled to their utmost capacity, it will hardly be [illegible]

[illegible] I think we may arrive at the conclusion that, by the date of the first battle at Bull Run, July 18, 1861, the Confederates had actually assembled under arms, in Virginia, about eighty thousand men, of whom probably sixty thousand were disposed throughout Eastern Virginia on the day of the great battle of Manassas Plains, July 21, 1861. This would give us, as the proximate effective force of the Confederates in that battle, not far from forty thousand men, a number which does not vary materially from a reasonable mean between the exalted estimates of the victorious rebel army at the North, and the force reported by Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON as actually under their orders. The victory of Manassas was followed, as I have already had occasion to observe, by a decline rather than by an advance in the military preparations of the South. Camps of instruction were formed, indeed, in the various States, and efforts were made from time to time to fill up the ranks of regiments actually in the field, as they were worn away by disease and desertion, and the slow corrosion of inactive camp life. But the urgency of the case appeared to the majority of the Southern people to have passed, and a general disposition grew up throughout the country to wait upon Providence and foreign intervention, rather than to abandon for life in the field the many opportunities which the sudden effects produced by the war upon the industry of the South, offered to private enterprise and activity.

From the army at Manassas I have reports, proceeding from a quarter to which it is not possible for me to refuse my confidence, so late as the middle of November, 1861; and in these reports I find the force of the Confederates at that point estimated at no more than thirty-eight thousand effectives. I feel equally confident that at the same time, and down to the day of the attack upon Hilton Head, the force in and around Charleston, for the defence of that point, did not exceed four thousand men. An officer who was present at Fort Walker at the time of its fall, used this expression in writing to a friend whom he could have had no interest in deceiving: "We had just about one artilleryman for every one of the enemy's guns." That the great Confederate Army of the West to which Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON was assigned, existed chiefly on paper, we learn from the correspondence of that officer, published after his death upon the field of Shiloh. His main stronghold of Bowling Green, which was supposed at the North to be garrisoned by an army equal to that of JOSEPH JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD at Manassas, really sheltered behind its work a force of at most fifteen thousand men. When Brig.-Gen. WISE was ordered in January, 1862, to the defence of Roanoke Island, he could not assemble for this important service a force exceeding twenty-five hundred men. It is true that after sacrificing both Gen. FLOYD and Gen. WISE to his hatred of both, and to their own reciprocal animosity, in Western Virginia, where nothing but the timely supervision of Gen. LEE saved these Kilkenny captains from counteracting each other into mutual destruction, President DAVIS was suspected of sending WISE to Roanoke Island expressly in the hope that his expedition might terminate either in Fort Warren or in a locality less frigid but more final. The refusal of the War Department to allow Gen. HUGER, then lying idle at Norfolk with fifteen thousand men, to forward reinforcements to WISE, certainly gave some color of verisimilitude to the charge.

But I doubt whether the resources of the Confederates in Virginia at that time would have permitted them to strengthen WISE materially from any other point than HUGER's garrison at Norfolk.

With Spring and the conscription act came a new order of things, and from March to August, 1861, *the number of the Confederate forces in the field* has been steadily augmenting. I have reason to believe that when the Army of the Potomac joined the seven thousand men of MAGRUDER's command at Yorktown, and began that celebrated retreat which the battle of Williamsburgh afflicted without interrupting it, the combined forces under the command of Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON amounted to 67,000 men. On the 1st of June, the second day of the battle on the Chickahominy, known by the enemy as the "Seven Pines," and by our own army as "Fair Oaks," I have similar reason to believe that 85,000 rations were issued to the Confederate army before Richmond—a supply from which it is reasonable to infer that the Confederate lines were on that day held by about 75,000 effective men, nearly the whole of whom must have been thrown forward to the front engaged, since I have positive information that on the same day there were but twenty-five hundred Southern troops on the south side of the James River, at Drury's Bluff, or, as we call it, "Fort Darling."

Of these troops many, of course, were newly raised, and the discipline of the whole army had just received a severe blow from the reorganization consequent upon the expiration of the twelve months' term of service of a large number of the regiments in April and May. Upon this reorganization, many of the best line officers in the Southern regiments were thrown out of commission, their places being filled by others, who had distinguished themselves by good-fellowship and good-nature, rather than by capacity for command. So serious were the effects of this change, almost inevitable in any volunteer service, that the army of Gen. JOHNSTON was really almost broken up in consequence of the battles of May 31 and June 1, and I ought to say, to my great astonishment I heard numbers of Southern officers attribute the subsequent consolidation of their army to the fortunate chance which had thrown Gen. JOHNSTON temporarily out of command, and consigned the Confederate forces to the charge of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE. I do not pretend to discuss the justice of this impression.—I merely state that it existed, and that I heard experienced officers assert that, with all its gallantry and skill in the field, Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON had suffered the organization of his army to fall into the most deplorable state of confusion and corruption.

Be this as it may, I could not but perceive a notable improvement in the administration of military affairs at the South during the months subsequent to the battle of the Seven Pines. Concentration and energy seemed suddenly to have taken the place of a vague self-confidence. The recruiting service was pushed, as my own observation proved to me in Richmond, and as letters and newspaper accounts from different parts of the South concurred to show, with extraordinary zeal, and but a very ordinary degree of respect for public law or private rights. By the date of the great battles of Richmond, the army of Gen. LEE around that city was estimated by competent inquirers at 90,000 effective men, independently of Maj.-Gen. JACKSON's column, which came into action in those battles on the third day after they began, and was computed to possess an effective strength of 35,000 men.

Now certainly no such army as this had ever before been assembled by the Confederates; nor do I believe that the entire fighting force of the South, east of the Mississippi River, had ever at any time previous to July 1, 1862, been equal to *the effective strength of the Army of Virginia at* that date.

Were I to hitch a general estimate, approximate [illegible] correct, of the Southern force in the field at different epochs of the existing war, I should be tempted to rate it as follows:

JULY 21, 1861.

Force in Virginia	60,000
In all the south	65,000
Total	125,000

Of these a large proportion were old militia organizations, most of which were not regimented at all, and the majority of which were armed with muskets of an obsolete pattern.

FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

Strength as reported by President DAVIS	200,000
Probably effective	150,000

AUGUST 15, 1862.

From the Potomac River to Richmond	125,000
At Richmond	10,000
In South Carolina and Georgia	35,000
In the remainder of the South, west of the Mississippi River	80,000
Total	250,000

Assuming my estimate to be nearly correct, and I cannot bring myself to believe that the really effective Southern force now in the field can very far exceed this estimate, you will yet see that the Confederates now have on foot an army numerically twice as strong as that which defended their territory with success twelve months ago. In all other elements of efficiency this army is incomparably superior to its predecessor. It is superior in point of discipline; it is penetrated with that genuine military spirit which springs from military experience and from frequent successes in the field; it is thoroughly well armed, with a formidable artillery, partly of native and partly of foreign manufacture. The strange Chinese theory on which we seem to have proceeded to an extraordinary degree, in our own military organization, that war is a question of mere numbers and masses of men, has found small favor at the South. The volunteer element being now practically fused in the fires of the conscription, the Southern Generals have at last been able to create an army manageable by military intellects and obedient to a strictly unpolitical system of warfare.

That this army is thoroughly well equipped it would probably be rash to assert. In certain departments of the service, as particularly in the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments, the Southern army has long suffered from inadequacy of material and incompetency of organization. Anything more dreadful than the scenes which I witnessed in some of the improvised hospitals of Richmond, after the severe battles of the Peninsula and the Chickahominy, it would not be easy to imagine. The detailed losses of the Confederates in the battles of the Seven Pines, as published in the Richmond papers and computed by myself, amounted to 6,237 men killed and wounded, full reports of casualties still lacking from more than twenty corps known to have been in action. After the seven days' battles the Confederate losses were estimated by the best Southern authorities at nearly 16,000 killed and wounded.

Now, upon both these occasions, it must be remembered, thousands of wounded men were thrown upon the medical resources of an army scarcely a year old, and of a city never remarkably rich or populous. Naturally a vast amount of misery and suffering was the result. At one large hospital in Main-street, for example, the store of Messrs. KENT, PAINE & Co., the "Stewart's" of Richmond, nearly seven hundred patients were crowded into a four-story warehouse, hastily prepared for their reception. They lay in rows upon the floors, and were attended by a force of nurses so inadequate that sometimes for twenty-four hours at a time the dead would be left in their cots beside the living. Nor was this all. The culinary department of the hospital was established in the basement, in a space partitioned off for that purpose, the rest of the vaulting being used as a receptacle for the corpses of those who succumbed to their wounds in the wards above. The burial of Confederate troops being farmed out on contract to some foreigners in Richmond, who thought more of their profits than of the "patriots" by whom those profits came, the horrible spectacle was often to be witnessed at the rear of the hospitals, and in the Hollywood Cemetery, of piles of reeking coffins left lying in the summer sun for hours together, till the scanty force employed by these ghouls of the Government could find time to shovel their human spoil decently out of sight.

Nay, on one occasion, I remember that an open furniture wagon was driven into Richmond, filled with Confederate dead, piled one upon another, without so much as a cloth to cover them, and that this horrible hearse traversed the city for nearly three hours, in broad daylight, before its owners ascertained precisely who was to pay them for hiding away the wreck of mortality thus brutally hawked from Department to Department.

Dreadful as such details are, not only in themselves, but in all that they suggest of human suffering and human heartlessness, I repeat my conviction, that in all the essentials of military strength, the Confederacy is more formidable today than it has ever yet been. It is formidable in the mere number of its armies, in the passion which animates its soldiery, in the capacity of its commanders, and in the development of its resources.

To deal with it on the theory of its exhaustion or its vacillation of purpose to-day, in my judgment, will be to invite swift ruin upon our heads and upon the heads of our children's children.

I am, most truly, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Mystery is the great staple of novel writers, especially of those of the female persuasion. These latter transfer the veil from their own faces to shroud the characters they invent. At every turn and corner of their stories they mystify the reader by all manner of weak devices, pointing in a different direction from that they actually intend to take, flitting before you with simulated lameness, like the lapwing, to lead you away from the nest where their young brood of callow secrets lie. Of this art, Mrs. HENRY WOOD is the high handmaiden. She moves in a more mysterious way her wonders to perform than our own PERRANDO does. Her characters go through her stories as ships in crowded seas glide around in a fog, ringing bells to keep out of each other's way and carefully avoiding a meeting. Her last work, very properly christened *The Mystery*, is published by PETERSON & BRO., of Philadelphia, from advance sheets, for which a fabulous price is said to have been paid. The story is an ingenious one, and well managed in the main. A murder is committed, without any adequate motive on the part of the murderer, and the blood is sprinkled around in such a mysterious manner, that it is difficult to fasten it to the skirts of any one. A little girl, in a very innocent manner, manages to be everywhere where she should not be, and to hear everything that was least intended for her to hear. Were she not more retentive of talk than most young ladies are, she might set a great deal of doubt and trouble at rest in the early part of the story; but she preserves a most remarkable reticence, and permits the characters to go knocking their heads against each other, as awkward people do in dancing the Lancers. She is a very remarkable little girl, indeed, and eventually a most exceptional young lady. Truth compels the admission that Mrs. WOOD *weaves quite an exciting and interesting chain of* narrative from what seems at first glance to be rather slender material, though most readers will [illegible] that is behind the mask long before the author removes it.

—We are glad to see that the [illegible] children up the hill of knowledge by pleasant paths, instead of over barren uninteresting roads, is so rapidly obtaining favor. The HARPERS publish a *First Book in Chemistry*—by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.—that illustrates our meaning capitally. It is interesting to a child as a fairy tale, and the chemical changes effected and treated of are much more wonderful than any magical transformations ever dreamed of. Reading this little book, if we judge the youthful mind aright, will so interest the child in the science that it will study it of its own free will. Dr. HOOKER's language is simple in the extreme, and entirely within the comprehension of those who have not yet got beyond words of three syllables, and yet full and explicit enough to give even a village pedagogue ample understanding of the subjects and experiments whereof he treats. The book, of course, does not open all the paths of chemistry to eager little feet, but it carries the young student quite as far as he will care to go until he is prepared to plunge into the investigation of the meaning of those curious combinations of capital letters which appear so mysterious to the uninitiated, and occasionally prove puzzling to aged apothecaries. When will that millennium for children dawn in which all school books shall be conceived and written in a like sensible manner?

—TICKNOR & FIELDS have contracted a habit of making the best looking books that issue from the American press. How they do it is a mystery we shall not now attempt to solve, but certain it is that they continue to give quaint graces to their books—touching the edges with vermilion or the backs with faint lines of gold, setting up the letters like ten-pins, or slanting them with the rakish air of one that is fumbling for his latch-key at late hours of nights, tapering off chapters so that literally—whether figuratively or not—they have "point," and doing a dozen other things that give to their publications a style, an individuality, that other publishers vainly strive to imitate.

Two notable instances of this peculiarity are found in a brace of books fresh from their press, *Country Living and Country Thinking*, and *The Patience of Hope*. Paper delicately tinted as lily leaves, yet firm and smooth as parchment, type large and clear faced, type that you can read without weariness to the eyes or vexation to the soul. And the books themselves are well worthy the dainty taste that has been bestowed on their dress.

Country Living and Country Thinking is a compilation of papers and essays by "Gail Hamilton," which originally appeared, we believe, in the pages of the *Atlantic*. "Gail Hamilton," of course, is a pen-name; whether the real name be Jones, Brown or Smith, whether the author be masculine, feminine or epicene in gender, are points wholly aside from the question at issue. Gail Hamilton has given us some of the pleasantest essays we have had for many a day; brimming with a humor that never degenerates into coarseness, a sprightliness that does not savor of affectation. The man that can read "Moving," "My Garden," or "My Birds" without laughing—not a great horse laugh, but one of those pleasant little cachinnations where we chuckle to ourselves, and wink at our neighbors—that man has no merriment in his soul. Some of the more serious essays are a trifle too long drawn out, but this we pardon in that they are so mainly good.

The Patience of Hope, by the author of *A Present Heaven*, is presented, with an introduction by JOHN G. WHITTIER. It is a book full of solemn beauty, replete with the noblest Christian thought; a book to be read at twilight, when nature pauses with hushed footsteps in the antechambers of night, and man turns from the busy duties of the day to hold communion with himself. It steals upon the soul like a vesper hymn, *cheering and consoling, blessing and promising*, even while it warns.

—The most elaborate work on the Tariff Question, which has yet appeared in this country, is that by Mr. ERASTUS B. BIGELOW, which has just been issued from the press of Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston. Mr. BIGELOW considers the question particularly in regard to the policy of England and the interests of the United States, and argues most emphatically in favor of the protective policy, which, he insists, experience has proved to be the true one. To sustain his arguments, Mr. BIGELOW adds a formidable statistical appendix to his book, probably embodying more facts bearing upon this subject than have before been gathered in the same space. To the advocates of the protective system, this work of Mr. BIGELOW will be as indispensable as the Springfield Arsenal or Fort Pitt Foundry are to the Government. The one will furnish quite as forcible arguments against the advocates of free trade as the others do against the rebels. APPLETON & Co., are the New-York agents for the work.

—Mr. A. S. ROE, who, in his time, has written a great many novels of more or less excellence, has added another to his list, *Like and Unlike*, published by CARLETON. There is a great vacuum in the public mind, which publishers abhor and think it their duty to fill. They go to their work as one would to fill a gap in a public road, throwing in cobble-stones that lie conveniently near, without going to distant quarries for expensive marble. So long as the public taste is not offended by the material used, all is well enough. Cannon balls must have something to run on, and cobble-stones, if well packed, answer nearly as well as a finer and more costly macadamization. Where people only want to employ time that they have no other use for, a volume that contains five hundred pages, rises to the proportions of a public benefactor. Reading such books may be a great deal better than finding fault with the Administration, or attempting to solve the plan of the campaign, or the merits of rival generals, but still we fancy that, as time is not immortal, time might be much better employed.

—The Fifteenth Volume of APPLETON's New American Cyclopædia has made its appearance. It covers topics extending from Spi to Uzz,—from Spiritualism to Uzziah. Mr. PARSONS, of Harvard University, furnishes articles on Stamp Acts, Surety, Tender and various other legal topics. Among the other contributors, we notice the names of Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Gen. JACKSON CURTIS, and other distinguished writers.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Oct. 18, 1862.

1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair; and Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell, Fossmont, and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I do hereby nominate Robert H. McCurdy, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of Robert H. McCurdy for Street Commissioner be confirmed.

Alderman Fossmont moved that the communication from His Honor the Mayor be referred to a special committee.

Which was lost, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Fossmont.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frost, Boole, Ostwell, Farley—8.

The question recurring on the first part of said motion, viz.: that the original preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Dayton be referred to the Committee on Railroads,

Alderman Fossmont moved as an amendment that such preamble and resolution be adopted.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Fossmont—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell, Farley—9.

The question recurring on the first portion of the motion of Alderman Boole, that the aforesaid preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Dayton, be referred to the Committee on Railroads,

Alderman Boole moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Fossmont, Farley—5.

REPORTS.

The Croton Aqueduct Board presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that a watering trough be placed at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, known as number Thirty-four Tenth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board.

Alderman Farley moved that said report be recommitted to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Fossmont—4.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of a pier, of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-fifth-street, commencing one hundred and fifty feet west from the northwest corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, and the curb and gutter be set in front of said lots, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the petition of William Irving and others, for the return of moneys overpaid for sewer in the Seventeenth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and East River, be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to refund the sum of fifty dollars and thirty-two cents, being the balance due from Mr. N. Niles as an assessment for a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, he having been previously assessed in the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents for said sewer, as Mr. Niles paid one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-four cents for a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Preamble setting forth that it is [illegible]

[illegible]

A message returning, without his approval, resolution appointing Noah Tugwell a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County, in place of Jacob O. Horton, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: While I meet with the lamentable the Common Council in the acceptance of the resignation of Jacob O. Horton as Commissioner of Deeds, and have indorsed my approval thereon, I must return to you unsanctioned the accompanying resolution, appointing Noah Tugwell a Commissioner of Deeds for this City and County in place of said Jacob O. Horton.

My objection to this appointment is, that the number of commissioners existing is, if not equal to, yet very nearly equal to, the number authorized by law, namely, one hundred and eleven. Which is one hundred and eleven more than the law authorizes me to appoint.

I am informed from the proper quarter, and believe that the appointments have been so made that it is impracticable to ascertain which of the four hundred and eleven Commissioners constitute the three hundred authorized by law.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that no more appointments or reappointments of Commissioners of Deeds be made until the number shall be reduced, by the expiration of terms or otherwise otherwise, to less than the legal number.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, and on the table for three days, all desired to be entered at length in the minutes.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department transmitting returns of an election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held on Tuesday evening, October fourteenth, eleven hundred and sixty-two, nominating Mr. James Long for confirmation to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Daniel Somerset.

Which was received, and the nomination of Mr. James Long confirmed.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Five Points Gospel Union Mission for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That permission to sod is hereby given to the property on Seventy-first-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, to regulate and grade the same at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was resigned to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, along the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to place two gas lamps at the Lexington-avenue entrance to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fifty-second-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on Fifty-sixth-street, east side, at the intersection of Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Bethesda Hill Methodist Episcopal Church in Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the late Dennis McCarthy, Inspector of Sidewalks in the Street Department, be paid to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant therefor, and pay the same over to his widow.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the County Clerk be and he is hereby directed to furnish this Board, at his earliest convenience, with a full list of names of Commissioners of Deeds whose terms of office have expired this year.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Whereas, It appears from recent orders issued by His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State, that a draft will be made on the tenth of November proximo, for the purpose of furnishing the quota of militia from this City, under the recent call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men to serve for nine months in the army of the Union; and

Whereas, On the fourteenth day of August last the following order was issued by the War Department: Ordered, Eighth, That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties and where practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made such county and subdivision of county for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

And, Whereas, It is currently reported that men credited in this country have been credited to other counties and subdivisions of counties in this State; and

Whereas, It is the manifest duty of the corporate authorities of this City to protect the welfare and preserve the happiness of its inhabitants, while rendering all the aid of the Metropolis in the suppression of the rebellion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they hereby are directed to confer with his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State, with the view of obtaining all knowledge in his possession relating to the subject of the foregoing preamble, including the order of the War Department, and report the result of such conference to the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Whereas, In an official communication to the Board of Councilmen, the Counsel to the Corporation has stated that he has heard that the persons engaged in the work of laying the Seventh-avenue Railroad track, claim authority to lay such track under a license of some other writing from the Croton Aqueduct Board, or some member of that Board; therefore,

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be instructed, and they hereby are required to communicate to this Board, whether such license or other written authority has been granted by that Board, or any member thereof, and the particulars of such license or writing, and the authority for issuing or granting the same.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table (in connection with the above preamble and resolution) the preamble from the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the grantees of the Seventh-avenue Railroad be directed to stay all proceedings in running or interfering with any portion of the street or avenue by the process of laying down rails, where the consent of the Common Council has not been first had, more especially on the route designated as the Seventh-avenue Railroad route, and that the said streets and avenues, wherever so broken, be repaired forthwith, and the rails thereon removed by the Harlem Road; also, that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to render all necessary aid and advice to the Common Council in sustaining the act of removal of the rails aforesaid, and resisting all acts of parties who may claim rights in constructing railroads in the streets and avenues of the city, without authority of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole then moved that the original preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Dayton, and the preamble and resolution of the Council Board, be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Fossmont moved that the question on the motion of Alderman Boole be divided.

Which was carried.

The question being put on the first part of said motion, viz.: that the original preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Dayton be referred to the Committee on Railroads,

Alderman Fossmont moved as an amendment that such preamble and resolution be adopted.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Fossmont—4.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell, Farley—9.

The question recurring on the 2d portion of the motion of Alderman Boole, that the aforesaid preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Dayton, be referred to the Committee on Railroads,

Alderman Boole moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah, Fossmont, Farley—5.

REPORTS.

The Croton Aqueduct Board presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that a watering trough be placed at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, known as number Thirty-four Tenth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Board.

Alderman Farley moved that said report be recommitted to the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frost, Boole, Allen, Ostwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Fossmont—4.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the construction of a pier, of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the sunken lots in Forty-fifth-street, commencing one hundred and fifty feet west from the northwest corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, and the curb and gutter be set in front of said lots, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the petition of William Irving and others, for the return of moneys overpaid for sewer in the Seventeenth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and East River, be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to refund the sum of fifty dollars and thirty-two cents, being the balance due from Mr. N. Niles as an assessment for a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, he having been previously assessed in the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents for said sewer, as Mr. Niles paid one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-four cents for a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible: sales at the Stock Exchange, first board]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible: sales at the Stock Exchange, second board]

MONDAY, Oct. 20—A. M.

The violent fluctuations in the price of Gold at the Stock Exchange the past week were made the leading topic of [illegible] in Wall-street, [illegible] the cause of [illegible] interest and [illegible], and of equally violent upward [illegible] on the Corn Exchange and in the Cotton and Merchandise Markets. The turn, early in the week, made by the speculators in Gold, after having realized largely the previous week, below 130 ℘ cent., to make a point 10 ℘ cent higher, of course excited alarm, and for the moment confounded and almost paralyzed business. The facilities to this speculation by heavy and even extravagant loans in Currency by a number of the Banks, were previously known in the Street, but not understood, in their extent and ramifications, by the public at large. To the same end, of stimulating and widening the circle of this speculation, the Stock Exchange Board had been made to contribute, and both causes together provoked a public review of the mischiefs thus inflicted upon the Public Credit, and the demoralization brought upon our Banking System, whose currency, in common with that of the United States, is made to suffer the discreditable consequences.

The subject, beside being freely canvassed on the Street and through the Press, was taken up by the Stock Exchange Board, and a Select Committee raised to report at a subsequent meeting. Meanwhile, a good many of the Bank officers on the Street appeared to feel the responsibility which rested at their doors or the doors of their neighbors. And the subsequent effect of the mere agitation of a change of practice was to check the speculation and cause an immediate reaction to 130 ℘ cent. again—although no formal or abrupt rule at Bank was proposed.

It has been partially denied that evidences are to be found that a certain portion of the Banks have engaged in, or otherwise improperly stimulated this speculation. But we take leave to say, without impeaching the motives which *originally* induced the practice of large loans in Currency upon special deposits of Gold at Bank, that this denial goes for nothing, and that the practice has now grown to be an abuse, the motives to which are wholly inconsistent with straightforward banking, and, therefore, liable to doubtful construction.

To show the extent to which this system, if it can be called such, has been carried, we will take, by way of sufficient illustration, three Banks, say of an aggregate capital of $6,000,000, supposed to be lenders on Gold notoriously for speculation and buyers of United States Custom-house Notes, (and perhaps Gold,) on their own account and for the accommodation of their Directors to turn an honest penny on the rise. They are not of the class likely, from their established prudence and conservatism, to receive more than their proportion, if so much, of the Gold lodged in Bank on special deposit, merely for safe keeping free of all advances in currency upon it; nor of the class that used to be distinguished for carrying an extra per centage of Specie to their lines of Deposits when such Deposits were liable to be called for in Specie; nor were they found after the voluntary suspension of payments, last Winter, with a larger reserve of Specie than the general run of their neighbors. In the last named instance, however, they still held their fair proportion, and, certainly, a sufficient sum for all practical purposes during an indefinite period of suspension and with the lawful tender paper of the United States in view to redeem their obligations. The result, in round numbers, since, is about as follows:

Specie.	October, 1861.	October, 1862.	December, '61.
Aggregate	$39,800,000	$39,200,000	$23,900,000
In the three Banks	$4,100,000	$5,800,000	$2,700,000

It is not pretended that if the Associated Banks were now paying Specie, as the rule, instead of issuing, as some of them do, special certificates of Gold Deposits to qualifying checks against them, to be employed, as they are now frequently employed, *for raising currency wherewith to run up the line of speculation at Gold and to stimulate the progress at the Stock Exchange*, these three Banks, or any other three engaged, alike inconsiderately, perhaps, in the same mischievious work, would carry more than about their former proportion of $30,000,000. It was then deemed quite sufficient by their managers—and no one complained of them, who had a right to do so, to wit, their own dealers—to report, respectively, say $1,300,000; $1,000,000 and $600,000 on their weekly averages. They much oftener fell below than went above these figures. Speculations in Gold and United States Custom-house Notes have now made them the custodians of, say, $3,800,000; $2,400,000, and $2,000,000 respectively, in Gold, and how much more in United States Custom-house Notes which go up and down with Gold on the Stock arena, we have no means of knowing.

But it is asked, what safer security to lend upon than Gold, or what more improving security than United States Custom-house Notes to own, could the Banks have? The question itself ignores the principle, self-stultifying and self-dishonoring as it is, of lending upon Gold by the Associated Banks of the great cities, whose stake in the Public Credit, and whose direct interest as Banks of Circulation and Deposit, in the Currency of the Country, are notoriously at war with the rapid, wholly speculative, and, of course, unnecessary, as well as alarming appreciation of Gold. Aside from this vicious principle, however, it could be answered in the present condition of a great Civil War, which might, at any moment, and without so much as a day's warning, *take a turn in the direction of an early peace*, that Gold, now selling at 130 ℘ cent., and a few days ago at 138, and borrowed upon at Bank at the rate of 115 or 120, or 125, would not be the safest security to lend upon, at such valuations. And we have reason to infer that, since this discussion was brought about by the extraordinary attempt of Tuesday and Wednesday last, sympathized in, it may be, by some of the very Banks in question, to push Gold from 130 up to 140 ℘ cent., the lenders themselves have come to a realizing sense of the danger of the operation, and have already required, in a number of instances, their advances upon Gold to be paid up, or else reduced at once to its par value, and other instances will probably show as soon as the operation can be eased off without serious inconvenience to the borrowers. It is even intimated that after the 1st of November such advances may cease altogether, by common consent, between all the Associated Banks. They would necessarily be diminished at once, should the machinery of the Stock Exchange Board be withheld from the use of the speculators in Gold. It has thus far been used by few other buyers, since, the export demand being mainly confined to bullion in the shape of California bars or large coin, $20 pieces cannot be answered under the rule of the Board which recognizes all American gold coin, even down to $1 pieces, as a good delivery. Shipping parcels are therefore mostly obtained through and put up by the Bullion Brokers, as in former times. Of the $3,000,000 in sales registered at the Board last week, it is safe to say that less than one-fifth was bought for export, although the clearances of the week were above the usual average, and even this small proportion must have been subsequently reassorted and the small coin resold. It is needless to add that the regular Bankers in Foreign Exchange are seriously embarrassed instead of being facilitated through this machinery.

The foreign trade of the past week was unusually active, with considerable excitement in prices on the Corn Exchange among the factors and export buyers. The value of the clearances of the week is $4,444,382, as against $2,807,827 the week before, and $2,277,997 the same week last season. The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,096,749, against $2,197,129 same week last year. The Export of Gold and Silver, chiefly the receipts from California, Mexico and New-Orleans, amount to $1,714,000. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury amount to $1,106,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house use have fluctuated with Gold, though not approaching it as closely as the week before in its upward rise. The highest figure for the Notes was 131½ on Wednesday. They closed on Saturday 124½@125, against 129½@130 for Gold; the latter leaving off 1 ℘ cent. higher than at the close on Saturday week, after having gone up nearly 10 ℘ cent. The rates of Exchange on London, first-class Bankers, after selling at 150@151 ℘ cent. for a brief time near the middle of the week, left off 142@142½ ℘ cent. Money returned to 4@5 ℘ cent. to the Brokers at call and the surplus placed on 4 ℘ cent. interest with the Treasury amounts to about $1,500,000 for the week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thus far entertained no propositions for a large loan from the Banks. His current means amount to over $1,000,000 per day, with the prospect of a large increase in November from Inland Revenue. He has a large reserve of United States Notes, independent of the power to issue in substitution of the old Notes of July 17, 1861, as they come in for Customs and are canceled.

His Customs per day are	$250,000
Four per cent. Deposits	300,000
Postal Currency	50,000
United States Notes, 1s and 2s	100,000
United States Notes, large denomination	250,000
Inland Revenue	100,000
Total	$1,050,000

The last item will soon be increased to $200,000@$250,000 ℘ day, as the machinery of the new system is brought into practical operation. The twelve months' Indebtedness Certificates of the Treasury are moderately increased, and now amount to $66,000,000 or $69,000,000. The line of 4@5 ℘ cent. temporary Deposits in the Sub-Treasuries will probably soon reach the maximum of $100,000,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add three weeks in October	10,554,538
Total to date, 1862	$148,065,538
Against same time, 1861	105,197,323
Increase since Jan 1	$42,868,215

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$107,187,000
Add three weeks in October	11,122,660
Total to date, 1862	$118,309,660
Against same time, 1861	104,509,209
Increase since Jan. 1	$13,800,451

[illegible] Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 [illegible]	[illegible]
Add since 1st October	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	$46,526,000
Against same time, 1861	3,283,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$43,243,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	103¾@104¼
New-York Central	103¾@107¼@104¾
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	80½@83½@81½
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]@81½
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	67½@72¼@70½
Galena	83¾@87@84¾
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	140@151
Pacific Mail	124½@129@125½
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	49½@51½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	37½@[illegible]

Early in the week the Stock Market made a further recovery from the decline of the previous Friday, both in price and demand, on the Share list, and up to Tuesday afternoon the temper of the market was all in one direction. On Wednesday the excitement on the Gold question interfered with the dealings in Stocks, and unsettled, for the moment, the confidence of buyers more particularly on the Western list. The following day and up to the close of the week the firmness of demand returned and was well supported, the New-York roads, however, continuing in the lead. Both classes of Erie are especially strong, with evidences of substantial wealth at the back of the present speculation to carry up prices still higher; other circumstances of the general market favoring it. New-York Central gained 3 ℘ cent. on the previous week, and the Western Roads from 1½ to 3 ℘ cent. The Federal and Border State Stocks participated but partially in the dealings of the week. There is more business doing in the Illinois State Stocks, which, in addition to their attraction of interest payments in Gold, for investment, are wanted for banking basis at home. The Railway mortgages continued strong, but something less buoyant in the new Western descriptions. The City Bank Stocks are advancing on a good demand, and a small offering at the Board. The general market left off steady on Saturday. The Western Railway prices have not yet recovered to the highest points of week before last, when Gold rated at 123@124 ℘ cent. Erie is now about the same, after falling to 57 on the day that Gold went to 139. New-York Central now something higher. The questionable theory that Stocks must go up in currency price as Gold appreciates over the currency standard has been singularly at fault since Gold left off 123 ℘ cent. There is no doubt that the movement in Stocks would be a much more reliable one for all parties if Gold were thrown out of the Board dealings.

The bids for the City Bank Shares on Saturday were as follows:

Merchants'	102	Mercantile	110
Mechanics'	106	American Exchange	100½
Union	103	Bank of the Republic	95
America	106	Hanover	92
Phœnix	104	Irving	75
Tradesmen's	109	Metropolitan	105
Butchers' and Drovers	116	East River	90
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Nassau	100
National	97	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	91½	Continental	92
Commerce	98	Importers' & Traders'	100½
Mechanics' B'king Ass.	90	Park	114
Ocean	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 2d S's	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	114½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	80
Erie firsts	114	Lack. & W. Bonds	107½
Erie fourths	101½	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	108½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts	77.100	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99½
Hudson firsts, '69	114½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80
Hudson seconds, s.f.	'85.110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	88
Hudson thirds, '75	103½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	100½
Hudson Conv't, '67	98	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	113	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	107
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	107
Harlem thirds, '68	99	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	108
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., 69-72	112	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	104½
Mich. C. s.f. 8 ℘ c., '82	115	N. J. Cen. firsts	109
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	115	N. J. Cen. seconds	103
M. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	88½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106½
M. S. & N. Ind. s.f. 7 ℘ c.	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	62	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	105	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	98½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	81	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	80
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	36	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70½
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100½	T. Haute Income	60
Chi. & N. W. G'n B. Ext.	84		

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 29½	Amer. Silver	$1 25
Sovereigns	6 30	Spanish Dollars	1 27
Twenty Francs	4 80	Mexican Dollars	1 25
Ten Guilders	4 75	Five francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	9 50	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	20 50	English Silver ℘ £	5 90
Mexican Doubloons	19 50	Span. & Mex. qr's, ℘ oz	1 25

The recently established News and Merchants' Exchange Rooms in Pine-street, below William, are now free to subscribers only, and deserve, by their arrangement and the enterprise of the proprietors, a liberal encouragement.

Mr. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, an old Money Broker in the Street, has reestablished business at No. 6 Broad-street, for the purchase and sale of Government, State and other Securities, United States Notes for Custom-house use, Gold, &c. See card in our advertising columns.

The receipts of Cotton from the Southwest at this port the past week amount to 3,478 bales. The list of Export clearances of Cotton will probably show for the week on the next Custom-house return about 2,500 bales.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. WILLARD & MAXWELL of a lost certificate of New-York and Harlem Stock.

We direct attention to the timely article of a correspondent, who understands his subject, on "Real Estate and its Rising Value."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 12,214 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. and 547 bags Corn Meal, 83,062 bushels Wheat, 50,027 bushels Corn, 28,865 bushels Barley, 37,006 bushels Oats, 1,594 pkgs. Provisions, and 447 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 356 bbls., including 307 bbls. Pots and 49 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 4,300 bags, at 23c.@25½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day at 60c.@61c., chiefly at 60c., for Middlings ℘ lb.

EARTHENWARE—The supply is limited, and the demand good, at advancing prices.

FISH—The inquiry has been fair for the principal kinds, at uniform quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have not been very eager to sell to-day, but the demand has been less active, and the market heavy. The reported sales since our last add up 12,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice extra State, at $6 70@$7; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 25@$6 50; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 75@$8 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 25	@$6 50
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 30	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 60	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been quiet and depressed; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $6 75@$7 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet; sales to-day were confined to small lots of extra, at $6 80@$8 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 30@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling freely at $3 55 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and lower, to-day, as the export demand has been restricted. The reported sales since our last comprise 134,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 52; Amber Western, at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 35@$1 40; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 29@$1 29½; Chicago Spring, at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] Corn is in less demand, at declining prices. Sales since our last, 55,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 66c.@68c., chiefly at 66c.@67c., for shipping Mixed Western; 56c.@65c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 66c.@68c. for unsound; [illegible] for Yellow Western, and 70c. for White do., ℘ bushel. Rye is in moderate request at 70c.@85c., according to quality, ℘ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 55c.@56c.; Western, at 55c.@56c.; and State, at 55c.@56c. ℘ bushel. Barley is improving; sales 3,400 bushels State and Canada at $1 22@$1 26 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 25@$1 40 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North-River is in fair request, to-day, at 65c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been quite liberal this week. Prices have advanced. Week's receipts, 74,178 Hides; sales, 51,518 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WEBBE & WEIDENFELD, 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 26c.@27c., cash, usual selection; 6,000 Rio Grande, 22@24 lbs., 24½c.@25c., cash, usual selection; 13,000 California, 22 lbs., 25½c.@26c., six months, usual selection; 9,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., part 22½c., six months, rej. bad Hides; 7,000 Laguayra, 22@24 lbs., on private terms; 225 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Mexican, 21@22 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Aspinwall, 16@18 lbs., 22½c., six months, rej. bad Hides; 4,700 Bahia, 21 lbs., on private terms; 3,300 Dry-Salted, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,800 Savanilla dry-salted, 26 lbs., part 18c., 6 months, rej. bad hides; 1,760 Port-au-Platt, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,285 Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Wet-salted California, 50 lbs., 12@12½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 65 lbs., on private terms; 700 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs. 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs. [illegible], cash, rejecting bad hides; 9,000 City Slaughter, 65@75 lbs. 9@9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 405,700 dry hides, 10,500 wet salted, and 1,100 bales East-India Hides.

IRON—Is in good request, and is very stiffly held. In Philadelphia, sales have been made, during the week, of 8@10,000 tons, at $24@$25 ℘ ton for Anthracite Pig No. 1, $24@$24 50 for No. 2, and $22@$23 for No. 3, cash and 4 months, part deliverable at the furnace, to go West, but most makers are now sold up, and refuse to contract for future delivery at these rates. Scotch Pig has advanced to $30@$31 ℘ ton. Manufactured Iron is also tending up, and the mills generally are well supplied with orders.

LATHS—Eastern sell slowly, at $1 65 per thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus:—"The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled very active throughout the week, and the sales have been larger than during any week since the commencement of the rebellion. A large number of buyers have been in the market, both from the East and West, and have bought freely, while the business done on orders from both sections, has also been extensive. Prices have been unsettled, some sales having been made at last week's quotations, while others have been effected at an advance of 2c. ℘ lb. The market closes firm at the advance, most of the trade being unwilling sellers at our quotations. The demand has not been confined to any particular description, but all except over-weights, of which the stock is about exhausted, is much called for, and when found commands almost any price. From the tanneries the receipts have been fair, but far below the aggregate of sales, leaving the stock considerably diminished. For Oak Sole also, the demand has been active, and sales are quite large at a slight advance over last week's rates. The stock is very light and firmly held. Rough Upper is in moderate request at firm prices." We quote sales, Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 26c.@28c.; Oak, Good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak, Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, Good, 26c.@28c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 30c.@32; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 32c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. damaged, all weights, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, all weights, 13c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@32c. ℘ lb., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales, 340 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.@48c.; 50 Hhds. Porto Rico at 46c., and 170 Hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@39c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been more active for Spirits Turpentine, at $2 27½@$2 30 ℘ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has been depressed. Sales, 1,700 bbls. at $13 40@$13 75, closing at $13 40@$13 50 for Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in less request, at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Beef is quiet at previous prices; sales 185 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter continues active and firm, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in brisk demand, at 8½c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, 2,500 bags East India, part at $6 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is in demand, at 13c. ℘ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been more actively sought after at rising prices. Sales 24 bales Honduras at 60c.@65c. cash; 1,000 lbs. Central American at 68c., and large transactions from second hands on private terms. Goat have been quiet, owing to the scarcity of desirable lots. We hear of no sales from first hands, though several resales of Mexican have been made at an advance over late rates.

SPICES—Sales 20 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 75c.@77½c.; 100 bags Pimento and 1,200 bags Pepper on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Sales 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9½c.@12½c.; Cuba at 9½c.@10½c., and Porto Rico at 10c.; also, 950 boxes Havana at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c. per lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls. at 35c.@35½c. per gallon.

WHALEBONE—Has been in lively demand at advanced prices, including Arctic at $1 25@$1 25; Ochotak at $1 20@$1 25; South Sea at $1@$1 10; and Northwest Coast at $1@$1 05 per lb. Stocks quite moderate.

WOOL—Has been much more sought after, partly for export to England, and prices have favored sellers. The week's transactions in this market and in Boston and Philadelphia, add up 1,300,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at, in New-York, from 57c.@62½c.; 600 bales California here, 12,000 lbs. Canada fleece, and 720 bales foreign, on terms not disclosed.

FREIGHTS—Continue unsettled in view of the scarcity of foreign vessels, the high rates demanded by their owners, and the reluctance to ship freight in American bottoms: For Liverpool—Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@11d. in American, and 13d.@14d. in neutral vessels, ℘ bush.; Cotton ½d. ℘ lb.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@60s.; Tallow 35s.@40s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@60s., and by a British vessel at 60s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@50s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton. For Antwerp—Wheat, in ship's bags at 14d. ℘ bush. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, include: a British bark to New-port, Bristol or Cardiff, 20,000 Wheat at 13d.; one, 330 tons, 20,000 Wheat, and a British brig, 202 tons, 16,000 Wheat, to Falmouth for orders, excluding West Coast of England, both 13d.; a Prussian brig, 403 tons, to Liverpool, 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, 9s.; a ship to same port, Provisions, 40s.; a bark, 348 tons, to Havre, 2,200 Petroleum, 9s.; a Dutch brig to Amsterdam, 8,000 Wheat, 13½d., in shipper's bags; a Swedish brig, 224 tons, to Antwerp, 1,500 Petroleum at a round sum; a bark, 338 tons, and a British brig, 240 tons, same port, Petroleum, about 9s.; a bark, 315 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $1 60; one, 357 tons, to Sicily and back, $5,250; one, 378 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, supposed $48; a Swedish bark, 315 tons, to Rio Janeiro, 4,000 bbls. Flour, $1 ℘ bbl.; a British schooner, 129 tons, to Savanilla and back, $2,400; one, 800 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; a British brig, 2,000 bbls., to Spanish Main, $1 ℘ bbl.; a schooner, 2,000 bbls., to a Windward Island, $1; a brig, 212 tons, to a Gulf port and back, $1 50 ℘ bbl.; a British schooner, 1,300 bbls., to St. John, P. R., $1,375; one, 1,300 bbls., to Porto Rico, $1,300; and if back, $1,450; a brig, 215 tons, from Millbridge to south side Cuba, Boards, $14; a bark, 460 tons, to Havana, $4,500; a brig, 167 tons, to Havana, with privilege of another port, and back, $1,550; one, 250 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $2,500.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., [illegible], N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INVALID [illegible] requiring [illegible] and home attention. No children or [illegible]. [illegible] terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. [illegible], No. 1,[illegible] Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to desirable parties, two very pleasant rooms. References given and required. Apply at No. [illegible] West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD for a gentleman, wife and daughter in a genteel private family, with no other boarders; location near Oxford-st. and Lafayette-av.; first-class only, with all the modern conveniences. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL gentleman desires room and board in the vicinity of Madison-square, with gas, fire, &c.; a quiet place, where there are few or no other boarders preferred; also, terms reasonable; best reference given if desired. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 180 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11TH-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two rooms, with or without breakfast; house and location are first-class. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 1[illegible] West 2[illegible]th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL GENTEEL family would like rooms for the winter, furnished or unfurnished, between 4th and 6th-avs., and 16th and 40th-sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. M. B., box No. 118 *Times* office.

NO. 98 CLINTON-PLACE, JUST NEWLY and handsomely furnished, is now open and ready to receive boarders. Terms very reasonable. Gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms with or without board.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, without children. References required. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

LESSONS ON PIANO.—A LADY WISHES TO exchange piano-forte lessons for board, in a private family, residing below [illegible]th-st. References exchanged. Address MUSIC, Box No. 182 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 1[illegible] Bleecker-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LAdies desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families; one is experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English; the other is competent to teach English, French, and rudiments of music; City references given. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A SPANISH LADY, HIGHLY competent to give lessons either in Spanish and Italian, wishes to find some private pupils; would like also to give instruction for her board. Good references given. Address for one week SPANISH LANGUAGE, Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS. —An English lady of great experience is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; beside the usual branches of a thorough English education, she would give instruction in music and French. Address M. C., No. 39 Attorney-st.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, daughters of a clergyman, desire to engage as teachers in schools or families; one of French, Latin and English; the other of Music, (vocal and instrumental,) Latin and English. Address Miss M. C., at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL known in this City as teacher of music and French, wishes to give lessons for her board in a respectable family. Address E. O. S., Box No. 1,287 Post-office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 1[illegible]-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$2,000 AND A PARTNER WANTED TO extend a long established wholesale crockery, glass and lamp cash trade. An active man may make a profitable investment by addressing BUSINESS, Box No. 110 Times Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE, CORNER STORE IN the best part of 6th-av.; handsome fixtures, low rent and at a reasonable price. Address DRUG-STORE, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1862.

The *Sanitary Commission*, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded; for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States, a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr.; Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 63 Ann-st., [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
[illegible]
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. [illegible] will [illegible] from Sept. 1. [illegible] will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 22 WEST 31st-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Hulter, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charraud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 22 West 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 23 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss E. G. GRAHAM, Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. H. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, F. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 5[illegible] Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 63 West 16th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 3[illegible] West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 1[illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES VANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. Now is the time to join the classes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to each teacher is the average and not 150, as in the crowded classes of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EVENING CLASS.—LESSONS IN FRENCH and Spanish, at moderate terms, by a native French gentleman. Drawing and book-keeping if required. Has six years' experience as a teacher in this country, and will furnish references and recommendations from former pupils, all engaged in business. Please direct any answer to this to E. X., Box No. 185 Times Office.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. C. E. Isaacs, in the College building, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $[illegible]. Board, washing, fuel, rooms, &c., $2 [illegible] per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

A BOOK-KEEPING COURSE AND 36 writing Lessons for $10. Arithmetic and Writing per quarter, 73 Lessons in each, $10. Young men or boys whose deficiency has prevented their progress in public schools, receive, at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, strictly individual instruction.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 2 [illegible] 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD—Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of V. Underhill, No. 1[illegible] Water-st.; W. J. Riker, No. [illegible] Broadway; or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $1[illegible] to $[illegible] per year. For full particulars, address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 5[illegible] Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 13, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, with long experience in first-class families, and best City references, can accommodate a few more pupils or schools, with desirable hours. Address TUTOR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The ninth year will commence on the 3d of November; one hour from the City, via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Terms moderate.
E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 2[illegible] West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopened Sept. 8. Circulars of the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 24, at No. 4[illegible] West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, E. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 1[illegible]th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $[illegible] per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 5[illegible] Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 6 AND 8 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post-office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 5d-st., and No. 1[illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's hall, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
F. W. ENGS, President.
GEO. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] Park Row, [illegible] Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and [illegible], mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; [illegible] SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, [illegible] DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, [illegible].

[illegible] who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers [illegible] an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; three copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of [illegible] subscribers at $1 each, shall [illegible] for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his commission. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

[illegible]—Cash invariably in advance.

[illegible] addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—[illegible] FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—[illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—THE CZAR AND CARPENTER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all Hours—[illegible], Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 586 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible] CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

[illegible]—LAMB'S HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE RECEPTION OF THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have again a repetition of the reports that Winchester is being evacuated by the rebels—this time brought to Gen. SIGEL's headquarters by deserters and refugees. These reports are given some plausibility by the fact that Leesburgh has already been evacuated, as ascertained by a reconnoissance on Friday and Saturday. Measures, we are assured, are being taken to ascertain the truth. The reports of the evacuation obtain considerable credence in Washington, though some of the military authorities are inclined to doubt them, and still believe that LEE intends to wait in the vicinity of the Potomac for an attack from MCCLELLAN—believing that a retreat would prove more disastrous to the rebels than a battle.

Our special correspondent with Gen. STAHL's command telegraphs some important information relative to movements in front of Washington. A force of cavalry and artillery, under Gen. STAHL, left Centreville on Wednesday, for the purpose, if possible, of forcing STUART into a fight—it being known that he, with his cavalry, was somewhere east of the Bull Run Hills, and threatening our advance. On Thursday, our forces advanced as far as Aldie, but STUART fell back, declining an encounter. There was some skirmishing with his videttes, and several prisoners were captured. A still further advance was made on Friday, rebel pickets being driven in at Ashby's Gap, and some pickets from the rebel force of Warrenton being captured. Gen. STAHL encamped at White Plains during Friday night, throwing forward his pickets to Thoroughfare Gap. About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning his forage and commissary wagons, seven in number, together with fifteen soldiers and six teamsters, were captured by a detachment of North Carolina Cavalry at Newmarket, where they had been left. An attempt was made to recapture them, when the enemy in considerable force was encountered in Thoroughfare Gap, but after a short skirmish were driven back. *Our forces pursued* to the vicinity of Warrenton, but could not induce the rebels to make another stand. Gen. STAHL's command returned to Centreville about 1 o'clock yesterday evening, with about a hundred prisoners, twelve horses and one caisson—having lost, besides the train, two horses killed. Rebel pickets are reported within two miles of Centreville.

The intelligence from Kentucky is important. MORGAN, with fifteen hundred guerrillas, captured Lexington on Saturday morning, after a sharp fight with a small force of National cavalry stationed there. He did not stay long, however, but took the Versailles turnpike, on which, between Versailles and Frankfort, he was suddenly met by about 2,500 of Gen. DUMONT's cavalry and routed after a short fight—his forces being scattered. It is supposed that he will endeavor to unite his scattered forces with HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who was expected to make an attack on Paris last night.

By letters received in Louisville within a few days it is learned that, simultaneously with the attack upon MCCOOK's corps, near Perryville, a rebel force thirty-five thousand strong, under HARDEE and BUCKNER, made an attack upon GILBERT's corps. They were soon repulsed, and that portion of our army were astonished at the sudden withdrawal of the enemy. Their course has since been explained, as BUCKNER was wounded, and they were left without a leader and commander on whom they could rely. HARDEE, it is said, keeps up his old habit of drinking, and whenever he can get liquor, is unfit for duty.

An intercepted letter from a rebel officer to a friend in Lexington, Ky., states that the rebel General CLAIBORNE was killed in the fight near Perryville, and that his command was transferred to Gen. WM. PRESTON. The same letter states that the rebel General WOOD was wounded, and that the rebel force engaged in the fight was fifteen thousand.

The report of a battle at Big Hill, Ky., was based on the statements of two gentlemen who arrived in Louisville, from Lexington on Thursday evening. They reported that a battle was fought on Wednesday at Big Hill, eighteen miles beyond Richmond, in Madison County, in which KIRBY SMITH's rebel army was badly whipped. They asserted that the engagement was opened at an early hour of the day, and that the firing was heard in Richmond until a late hour in the afternoon, at which time a large number of rebel soldiers had arrived, having thrown down their arms, declaring themselves whipped. The National troops were said to have been under command of Gen. THOMAS, who is next in rank to Gen. BUELL. The rebels were also reported to have lost all their supplies, consisting of eighteen hundred beef cattle, several hundred barrels of pork, and a large quantity of other subsistence. Another rumor was to the effect that the retreat of HUMPHREY MARSHALL's command, which left Richmond on Tuesday in the direction of Estill Springs, had been cut off.

An apparently reliable report comes to us from Gallipolis, Ohio, that the Kanawha Valley has been evacuated by the rebels, with the exception [illegible]. It is conjectured that the rebel force recently there has gone into East Tennessee, with a view to reinforcing BRAGG.

Advices report in Cairo that Gen. PRICE is gathering the remnants of the rebel Army of the Southwest at Holly Springs, Miss., with the intention of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. If so, Gen. GRANT will doubtless pay his respects to him shortly, as Holly Springs is only about a good day's march below Grand Junction.

In consequence of the fact that no boat had arrived from Memphis in three days, it was feared in Cairo, on Saturday, that some trouble had occurred on the river below. A rumor prevailed that the rebels had attacked the National forces at Island No. 10, but it could not be traced to any authoritative source.

The heavy reconnoitering parties under Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS, which proceeded from the Army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester on Thursday, returned to their positions again on Friday, as stated in our special dispatches. The party under Gen. HUMPHREYS was followed by rebel cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, and one of our men was killed and six wounded. We captured a number of prisoners, and it is understood that the rebels had between forty and fifty men killed and wounded while disputing our advance.

On Saturday we published a report, received from Fortress Monroe, that a skirmish had taken place at Blackwater River, near Suffolk. We learn that Gen. PECK has been greatly reinforced at Suffolk, and his right flank is effectually covered by gunboats in the Nansemond River. An attack from the rebels is hourly awaited. Our outposts beyond Suffolk have been strengthened, and excellent defensive operations are being prosecuted vigorously. The rebels are supposed to have but eight thousand men on the south side of James River, in Virginia and North Carolina. It is said that we can have fifty thousand men there in twenty-four hours, and in forty-eight hours afterwards have Petersburgh and Richmond, and that before the rebels know what we are doing. Why not do it, then?

We have advices from Port Royal to the 4th inst. through our special correspondent. Gen. BRANNAN and his command had returned from Jacksonville, Fla., and full particulars of the expedition will be found in our correspondent's letter. The negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service on Sunday, the 12th inst., and a black man from Savannah, named ABRAM MURCHISON, was installed a Pastor. The exercises on the occasion were quite interesting, and rendered more so by the presence of Gen. MITCHEL, who made an address to the colored congregation, embodying his views of the Slavery question. There are indications that we shall hear of active operations in the Department of the South very soon.

The latest advices from Corinth are to the effect that prisoners continue to be brought in singly and in squads. On October 14, Capt. FORD, of the Tennessee Cavalry, who had escorted a provision train into the country, captured about sixty rebel soldiers. He says the woods are filled with their wounded and stragglers, many of whom would willingly give themselves up, if not afraid of the Kansas and Illinois cavalry. The tone of feeling among citizens is very much modified since Gen. PRICE's defeat. They say that PRICE admitted that he received terrible punishment, and that not three thousand of the thirty thousand men which went into action could now be mustered. His plan was to attack Purdy and Bethel, and then make a rapid march upon Jackson, and thence to Paducah. That this was his plan is evident from the maps, plans and diagrams captured in the recent battle. We have PRICE's recruiting officer as prisoner.

The official reports of our loss in the battle on the Hatchie make our killed 55—wounded, 429.

The official statement of the results of the battle of Iuka is as follows:

Rebels killed (found on the field)	265
Rebels died in hospital	120
Total	385
Wounded left in hospital	342
Removed by PRICE	350
Prisoners	351
Total	1,428

Rebel prisoners, captured at Corinth, state that PRICE officially reported a loss of 1,500 men. Gen. *LITTLE (late U. S. A.) and Col. STANTON were the* most prominent rebel officers killed.

Union killed—commissioned officers	6
Union wounded	39
Union missing	1
Total	46
Privates and non-commissioned killed	138
Privates and non-commissioned wounded	559
Privates and non-commissioned missing	39
Total	736

Besides considerable quantities of Quartermasters' and Commissary stores, we captured of the rebels, 1,629 stand of small arms and 13,000 rounds of ammunition.

GENERAL NEWS.

The latest returns of the Pennsylvania election indicate that fifteen Union Congressmen are elected. The State ticket is still in doubt, but the chances are in favor of the Democrats. The Legislature will have a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, with a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

The remains of Commodore WM. L. HUDSON were on Saturday, interred at Greenwood Cemetery, after solemn funeral ceremonies performed at St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE and the Rev. Drs. JOHNSON, VINTON and CUTLER, the latter preaching the discourse. A battalion of United States Marines escorted the remains to their final resting place.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The name of ROBERT H. MCCURDY, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 9 to 5. The Mayor sent in another veto of an appointment of a Commissioner of Deeds, because the number of such officers in the county already exceeds by 111 the number authorized by law to be appointed. The Board adopted a resolution calling upon the County Clerk to furnish a list of the Commissioners whose terms of office expire this year. A resolution by Mr. ALLEN, to have the Committee on National Affairs confer with Gov. MORGAN in relation to crediting each county and District with its due share of enlistments—men of this county having enlisted in other counties, and *vice versa*—brought out the remark from Mr. DAYTON that the Senatorial District Committees would attend to the matter. The resolution was adopted. Another, by Mr. DAYTON, inquiring of the Croton Board if they have granted permission for removing the pavement to lay rails in Seventh-avenue was likely to lead to a protracted discussion on the "rights of the City" and "legislative assumption," when Mr. BOOLE said he understood the Corporation Counsel had obtained an injunction against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, whereupon the resolution was reported to the Railroad Committee. The $1,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance offered by Mr. BOOLE at the previous meeting met with strong opposition from Mr. DAYTON. He opposed the arrangement of the commission—the Mayor and Comptroller, five Aldermen and five Councilmen. It would be injudicious, he insisted, to select the major portion of the commission from among themselves. The ordinance was passed by 9 to 6. A committee of five was appointed to confer with a like committee from the other Board on the Family Aid and Fractional Currency Ordinance. The Board adjourned till one o'clock on Monday.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, New-Jersey, have thrown overboard their present representative, GEORGE T. COBB, and nominated as his successor ANDREW J. ROGERS. Mr. COBB's claims were passed by simply because he refused to indorse a resolution declaring that the "Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN was both unconstitutional and impolitic."

The Stock Market, on Saturday, closed steady. The price of Gold fell from 131½, as on Friday afternoon, to 129½. Exchange on London 142½.

Business in Breadstuffs and Provisions was much less active on Saturday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were somewhat lower. A fair demand prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Saltpetre, Tallow and Tobacco. Wool, Salt, Hides and Leather were in lively request at buoyant rates. Whisky was cheaper, and rather inactive. Rio Coffee, Spices, Sugars and Black Teas were freely purchased at rising prices. The Freight market continued quite unsettled.

Philosophy of Crushing the Rebellion Vindicated.

There is no word that so completely expresses the duty of the Government toward the rebellion as the word "crush." To conquer will not do; for a conquered spirit may gather new courage after the lapse of time, and fight again. It will not do to conciliate or appease; for such treatment involves no destruction of the principle of treason, but is rather a recognition of its rightful existence, *entitling it to consideration and mercy*. In the first case, or the last, the revolt is merely *suspended, and may break forth again* any time, involving the nation in the same horrible strife that now afflicts it. The rebellion must be *crushed*. There is annihilation in that phrase that implies no resurrection of the offending arm. An adder may be called conquered, if his aimless dart of poisoned fangs is rewarded with a blow that drives him writhing to his hole. But if his head be crushed by the club, there is an end of him. His carcass rots above ground, and his poison sinks harmless through the sod into Nature's alembic.

Of all the civil and military officers that Mr. LINCOLN has sent forth to deal with treason, none has manifested the wisdom, firmness and skill of Gen. BUTLER. The history of his administration at New-Orleans will always be regarded as one of the most extraordinary and singularly interesting chapters in the annals of war. Gen. BUTLER set out with the cardinal principle that the rebellion had to be "crushed," and he has pursued his purpose to that end with remorseless rigor. So severe has been his discipline that he has incurred the most vindictive hate of the rebels everywhere; and their Presses, both here and in England, teem with degrading epithets applied to him—"tyrant" and "beast" being among the choicest.

Yet it is a remarkable fact that, so far, only four lives have been sacrificed under martial law in New-Orleans; and *three of these were of Unionists*, who were executed for plundering private (secession) families, on the pretence of gathering in their firearms under an order of the Department! Only one rebel has suffered death under Gen. BUTLER's order; and that was MUMFORD, who was executed for his temerity in tearing down a Union flag where lawfully raised by military authority. This is a slight cost in human life, all must admit, of crushing the rebellion in the largest city of the South, and hitherto one of the most licentious and mobocratic in the world.

The secret of Gen. BUTLER's bloodless rule in New-Orleans has not been his adroitness in avoiding conflicts with the stubborn and almost satanic spirit of treason in the population of the city. On the contrary, no man could have trodden more ruthlessly than he has done upon everything that treason held dear and sought to surround with the charms of sacred sentiment. The mock-heroic devotion to their "Confederacy" which the rebels vaunted as patriotism, was to Gen. BUTLER the confession merely of a depraved nature fighting wickedly against a good Government. It was a spirit to be ashamed of—to be punished—not to be cherished or respected even by him.

Mayor MONROE, in surrendering the city to Gen. BUTLER, *brought out in bold relief the* arrogance *of secession. The National officer* was told that New-Orleans surrendered to "brute force" merely—that its citizens were Confederate rebels still—were high-spirited and chivalric, and must have due respect paid to their prejudices! Gen. BUTLER was permitted to enter the city as a conqueror, but he and his Government were to be held in utter detestation by the people of New-Orleans, and treated as aliens, exercising only a temporary rule over a foreign people.

The reply of Gen. BUTLER crushed this vaunting attitude entirely. He, as an officer of the Government, was present to exterminate opposition, not to make terms for friendly relations with it, under the rules of military etiquette. And a few days after this first lesson, Mayor MONROE was still further disenchanted of the secession illusions by being remanded to imprisonment in a casemated fort for disobedience to orders—just as any other commonplace offender against the police law might have been.

The courtly SOULE, not long after, followed the fate of the high-strung and magniloquent Mayor. And a whole class—the smooth-tongued, two-faced aristocrats, who hoped to save property and gain rebel prestige by means of corrupt influences gained over the National authorities—read their fortune in the case of SOULE. The rich corporations, bankers and merchants, who thought, through SOULE, to purchase exemption from the lot of the common herd of citizens, and to remain rebels while they profited by the military presence of the Government, fell victims to the unerring justice and luminous loyalty of BUTLER, when this officer unrolled before the public a long list of voluntary subscriptions, amounting to $500,000, given by the affluent parties to aid treason in its effort to destroy the Government, and assessed each subscriber *one-half* of those liberal amounts, to relieve the sufferings their treason had caused! There was a fairness in the appraisals of each party's pecuniary ability in this case, and a justice in the application of the quarter of a million of dollars assessed, that must have stamped Gen. BUTLER as a "second Daniel" with the Orleanoise.

The rebel women of New-Orleans next came in for their share of treatment. The supercilious dames, who presumed to abuse the immunity always heretofore afforded to women's tongues in America, began to rail and spit contempt where their husbands and lovers durst no longer fight. The celebrated "women's order" cured *that* distemper instantly. Ladies thenceforth behaved themselves, and were respected. The impudent courtesan, who mocked when the corpse of a gallant officer was drawn through the streets, received her reward in solitary confinement. And thus female insolence was wholly crushed.

The petulance of foreigners resident in New-Orleans, and sympathizing with secession, next fell under Gen. BUTLER's discipline. We know how quickly he cured this class of persons of their disposition to dictate either law or manners to the authorities of the United States Government, and need not take time for recapitulation.

Thus all classes passed in review before Gen. BUTLER, and received his discipline:—the Confederate officials in the person of MONROE—the fanatical mob-element in the person of MUMFORD—the oily hypocrites in the person of SOULE—the foreign-born Secessionists in the persons of impertinent Consuls—the female rebels, of the pure and impure sort—the rich merchants and bankers. All have had their appearance before the Union General, and found that he—representing truly his great and good Government—is no respecter *of persons*.

But there is one other class still to be disciplined, and the latest accounts from New-Orleans tell us how it has met its judgment. These are the *quasi* Union men, (represented by the distinguished Dr. MERCER,) who have been too national to aid the rebellion, but too selfish and timorous to manifest their loyalty to the Union. In a letter to Gen. BUTLER, this dubious loyalist endeavors to escape the duty of renewing his allegiance to the Government of the United States, (made entirely appropriate since the Secessionists have put the whole State in a position of nominal rebellion,) and to that end assures the General that he has "never joined any society or public body of the Confederacy." And, as if to put the climax to his claim to exemption, he adds: "Since your arrival here, I have maintained *a strict neutrality!*" In the TIMES, the other day, we gave this letter and Gen. BUTLER's memorable reply, from which we reproduce the following:

> "In my judgment, there can be no such thing as neutrality by a citizen of the United States in this contest for the life of the Government. As an officer I certainly cannot recognize such neutrality. 'He that is not for us is against us.'
>
> All good citizens are called upon to lend their influence to the United States; all that do not do so are the enemies of the United States; the line is to be distinctly and broadly drawn. Every citizen must find himself on the one side or other of that line, and can claim no other position than that of a friend or an enemy of the United States."

This lays the ax to the root of the tree. If Louisiana were full of such Unionists as Dr. MERCER, it would still be but the nursery of treason and rebellion. The idea of a citizen's "neutrality" in the agonizing struggles of his Government for existence is the very root of treason. There can be no true loyalty where and while such a sentiment lives; and Gen. BUTLER *crushes it*.

In his policy of extermination of the very sentiments, prejudices, pride and sophistries of the rebellion, Gen. BUTLER is pursuing the course of truest humanity. If he had yielded for an hour to a single demand that has been made upon him since he entered New-Orleans as the representative of a reëstablished Government, he would have been sowing dragon's teeth, to rise up at a future day as armed men. MONROE, if indulged in his rhodomontade, would have kept the city in a state of perpetual mutiny. The women, if left to use their sharp tongues unbridled, would have provoked a hundred bloody broils. The impertinent Consuls, if allowed to dictate, would have established practically a foreign protectorate of secession under the very flag of the Union. Dr. MERCER's example, if licensed, would have absolved all citizens of their *fundamental duty of loyalty and left the nation* without a subject. And all this accumulating *error would have had to be purged out at a* still future day, by hotter fires than have yet burned in the South. The policy of making terms with treason would have piled up wrath against the day of wrath.

Gen. BUTLER's severity has been real humanity. Under his administration tens of thousands of the citizens of the late rebellious and mob-ridden city are returning to duty and ranging themselves under the old Government, and New-Orleans will be the first city of the South to stand "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

NEW-YORK FOR THE UNION AND FOR THE WAR.—More than once since the war began, the wavering courage of the nation has been rallied by the promptness and enthusiasm of the Empire State. Just after the outgoing of BUCHANAN's Administration, when the Treasury was exhausted by the sudden and enormous demands upon it, before any financial system was devised for the support of the war, and while the Government itself seemed hardly stable and coherent enough to justify any trust in its financial engagements, then it was that New-York City came forward, and, by a loan of fifty millions of dollars to Mr. CHASE, restored confidence at home and abroad. It is no exaggeration to say that this early negotiation did more to revive the spirits of the people, and restore their confidence in the vitality and ultimate preservation of the Union, than any victory in the field would then have done. And as it was reanimating to the loyal North, to an equal degree was it discouraging to the rebellious States, and to their allies abroad. It had been thought by them that the United States would have to rely on foreign capitalists for money to carry on the war; and the London *Times*, of that day, contained frequent and earnest warnings to the British public not to take any of the loans that the United States would be anxious to negotiate! But the Bankers of New-York City renewed their faith in and their allegiance to the Government of the United States by pouring out their treasures in its service, and from that moment the Republic lived again and drew to itself the support of the hearts and arms of twenty millions of people.

At other stages in the progress of the war, the moral and material power of the Empire State has been called on to do like vast and inestimable service in the support of the Government, and in strengthening the hands of the Administration into which, for the time being, are committed the issues of life and death to the Union. And never has the call been made in vain.

But now, at the last, a danger more threatening than ever before stands in our presence. A political party is boldly seeking office, and power through the country's shame, and by cunning falsehoods it has already won a dangerous progress in some of the States. Under the pretence of supporting the war, it denounces every measure resorted to for its prosecution. Under the claim of sustaining the President, it characterizes almost every act of his Administration as a tyranny and a usurpation. Under a pretence of hostility to the rebellion, it leaves no opportunity unimproved to enlist sympathy in behalf of the wretched leaders of secession who have plunged the land in blood. *The Republic is again in danger*—for these domestic foes are the most deadly. Will not New-York State, in her great might, come again to the rescue? This State must go for the Administration, for the Union, and for the War. And then the last hope of the enemies of the Union will perish.

The Increase of Our Cavalry.

It is matter of congratulation, in view of the present advance, and prospective activity of the army of the Potomac, that a considerable addition is being made to the cavalry arm of the service. Squadrons of light horse, well mounted, thoroughly disciplined, and officered by capable men, are useful under any circumstances; but in an offensive war, when the population is not actively friendly, the occasions for employing cavalry to advantage are innumerable. They occupy, as has been remarked by JOMINI, as important a place in an offensive campaign, as do corps of partisan rangers in a defensive war. They fulfill almost the same functions, hanging on the flanks or rear of the enemy, cutting off his supplies, deranging his combinations, harassing him night and day, discovering his weakest points, threatening his communications and exhausting his forces by necessitating a strong convoy for every train of ammunition or provisions.

Against us cavalry has been used with no small success. It is time we began to employ it with effect against the enemy. STUART's three audacious raids are too fresh in our memories for us to doubt the value of active, bold, well-organized and dashing dragoons. The course of the war so far has been an unbroken chain of proofs corroborating the truth of the axiom of NAPOLEON, that "an army weak in cavalry, rarely achieves great successes, and its retreats are perilous and difficult." An attentive study of the campaigns of MCCLELLAN and POPE cannot fail to convince any intelligent observer that there have been several golden opportunities in almost every battle, when the enemy's lines, being broken, and his troops thrown into disorder by the combined attacks of our well massed infantry and of our incomparable artillery, all that was wanted to convert a check into a rout, and to crown a partial success with the laurels of a glorious victory, was such a crushing, resistless cavalry charge at the decisive moment as that delivered by SEIDLITZ at Rosbach, by NEY at Jena, or by BLUCHER at Waterloo.

We learn from history that the numerical proportion which cavalry should bear to infantry, has varied greatly at different epochs. Under the earlier Roman Generals it formed one-tenth, and in the army of ALEXANDER the Great, one-eighth. During the middle ages it increased to one-half. Under TURENNE it was one-third. In recent wars, from the use of more destructive weapons and the adoption of improvements in strategy and tactics by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, FREDERIC and NAPOLEON, the proportion has been fixed at from one-fourth to one-sixth. In mountainous countries, such as Switzerland, which are impracticable for large bodies of cavalry, the proportion is *one-tenth. From these statements, it appears* that an army of a million of men, under the existing conditions of warfare, cannot be made complete and effective, equally adapted for attack and defence, except it contain at least one-sixth, or over 160,000 well disciplined horse soldiers.

Military writers, however, lay down three other conditions, which modify, in certain cases, the proportion of cavalry. These are: first, the strength of the enemy, and the audacity, enterprise and swiftness of his movements; secondly, the abundance and quality of the horses we can make available for army purposes; and thirdly, the natural disposition of our people, whose aptitudes are more or less favorable to their becoming efficient horse-soldiers. On these points we need say no more than that each of them supplies a new motive to us to fill our cavalry force to its proper standard. For since we have, in the loyal States, an abundance of material for raising as numerous and as good a body of cavalry as can be found anywhere else in the world, we should be wanting to ourselves were we to discard this element of our strength, and should, by such a course, both prolong the war and provoke further disappointments and disasters. It is the opinion of competent authorities that the addition to the army of the Potomac of a body of 20,000 well-mounted horse-soldiers, whose equitation, discipline and organization were perfect, would be worth more to us at the present moment than ten times that number of veteran infantry.

Lee and McClellan in Virginia.

We have had the opportunity of conversing with a gentleman of distinction recently arrived from Richmond, who has enjoyed excellent opportunities for informing himself as to the condition of affairs in the capital of the army of the Confederates.

He reports a very general feeling of renewed confidence in the population and among the military of the South. The success at Harper's Ferry, and the quiet withdrawal of LEE's force across the Potomac, have sufficed to convert the battle of Antietam, in the popular imagination, into a great rebel victory, and the Confederate troops were said to be in the highest spirits.

It is the impression of our informant that LEE intends to give battle to the National armies from his base at Winchester; that he has never thought of abandoning the Potomac without a contest, and that he has now under his orders fully 150,000 men between Richmond and the frontier of Virginia.

If this intelligence be correct, as we have reason to believe it must in the main be, we may certainly look for a serious conflict at an early day, or the consequences of [illegible] into the rebel dominions.

The time [illegible] for [illegible] weeks, at furthest, the opportunity of a [illegible] campaign in [illegible] Virginia [illegible] have slipped away, and we shall [illegible] "fixed in the mire" of impassable roads and more impassable military [illegible].

Domestic Dissensions More to be Dreaded than Foreign Intervention.

The election of Mr. SEYMOUR would [illegible] to encourage the seceded States [illegible] the war than their immediate recognition by Europe would. In the inception of the rebellion, Northern weakness was counted upon as an element of Southern strength. It was very rightly argued that a divided North could not stand against a united South. Nor could it. But hitherto there has been no division among our people. They have been a unit in their *opposition to rebellion—twenty million* hearts have beat as one. The only chance for [illegible] *sion has now occurred*. The installation of a Republican Administration, a professed distrust of its supposed policy—these were the pretexts the South offered [illegible] cation of its revolt. Were New-York to proclaim by its November vote that it too differed from the Administration and elected to oppose its necessary measures, it would be regarded by the revolted States as the first outcropping of Northern sympathy, the first indication of that disunitedness upon which they relied more than upon their armies when the skeleton of secession was first chalked out upon the cabinet walls of a Pro-Slavery President. It would be regarded by them as a virtual acknowledgment of the right of their rebellion—[illegible] only differed from the Administration [illegible] slightly greater degree, and proclaimed [illegible] difference with more boldness, than New-York would in making such an election.

The emancipation proclamation [illegible] the souls of the Seymourites [illegible] and chafe themselves, is but the [illegible] whose virtue the old farmer proposed [illegible] now that it is found that grass and such missiles will not do. The policy it embodies has been adopted by the Government, not as an end but as a means of the war. At the same summons we have given men and money without stint, willingly laying down the first-born of the land as sacrifices upon their country's altar. It is scarcely worth while to be more scrupulous when it becomes necessary to sacrifice rebel property. After one hundred thousand loyal sons of the North have been deprived of life, we should not be particularly delicate about depriving the [illegible] ers of their wrongful right of possession in a few millions, more or less, of human souls. Against such over-fastidiousness the mute protest of a hundred thousand corpses is already entered. It only remains to be seen whether we shall proclaim the sacrifice we have already made to have been made in vain—whether we withdraw our support from the cause to which we have so heartily given it at a time when most it needs support and our steady cooperation—whether, after driving the plow thus far, we falter and turn back, quarreling as to how best the harvest may be reaped, or drive it to the end of the furrow.

The bugaboo of the North hitherto has been foreign intervention. Whether or not the Emancipation Proclamation lessens a danger which has from the first been quite imaginary, it is not worth while now to discuss. NERO may have fiddled while Rome burnt, but he certainly did not deliberately fan the fires, nor is it recorded that he clutched at the togas of the noble Romans who ran with the engines of the period. Let the Seymour Party busy itself, *and distract the public attention with* trivial issues, wholly aside from the main one involved, if so disposed. But there is a danger, and a real one—a danger that has hung over us from the first, like the sword of Damocles, and which the madness of party, and the reckless ambition of politicians, now threaten to loose. The recognition to-morrow by all Europe of the seceded States as an established government would not make them one. They would still have to forge out their purpose on the anvil of war against the counter-blows of a united and determined people—a people only confirmed in their strong opposition to an unholy rebellion by an inexcusable foreign meddling. Confederate stock would not rise one penny in the market though all the crowned heads of the Old World were laid together to acknowledge JEFF. DAVIS master of the New, or at least of that portion of it comprised by the Cotton States. But let us once show the first symptom of disunion among ourselves—one sign, or a shadow of a sign, of wavering—and it would go to the rebel heart like an elixir, impairing its flagging energies and buoying up with hope its dispirited breast. It is not intervention on the part of the Court of St. James, nor is it the nod of NAPOLEON, we have to fear. It is, on the contrary, the intervention of party distinctions at home, the madness of reckless political ambition, that threatens to unnerve our arms, and render unavailing our efforts in one of the noblest contests for conviction and principle ever the world witnessed. It is not the recognition of the rebel States by foreign Powers that would make all the blood and treasure lavished by the North wasted in vain; it is the recognition of the right of rebellion by domestic dissenters, who propose to take issue with the Government and hamper its action, even while it is putting forth its strong arm to hurl the only heavy bolt the rebels have yet been called on to encounter. It is not the intervention of Europe we have cause to fear and deprecate, but the intervention of the Seymour Party.

THEN AND NOW.—The Union army and the rebel army in Virginia occupy relatively nearly the same positions now as they did at the corresponding period of last year—the former being then on the south bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, and the rebels some twenty miles west, at Manassas; now, the bulk of the Union army is on the south bank of the Potomac, higher up at Harper's Ferry, and the rebel army, some twenty or twenty-five miles west, near Winchester. Both armies, now and then, were in strong positions. By reference to our files of October, a year ago, we see that then

...so now, we [illegible] a [illegible] the public [illegible] war. [illegible] ... Our army, however, lay quietly on the Potomac all Winter. The public, of course, will not believe that any such course is contemplated this year. If it is contemplated, we doubt very much whether the rebels will permit it.

[illegible] the Army Waits.—It was about this time last year that the public were comforted by the story that Gen. McClellan's army was waiting for the leaves to fall, so that our men might be able to see the enemy upon whom they were to bring to bear their musketry, artillery and bayonets. The story was a capital one, and allayed the popular impatience until such time as the leaves fell, which, in turn, was followed by that period of moral [illegible] and [illegible] in which the nation and [illegible] so long. We have not heard [illegible] of the Virginia leaves falling this year yet as an excuse for delay; but a Washington telegram the other day solemnly announced that our army was waiting for shoes before it attempted to advance. [illegible] is not near as good as the one of last year; for last year's left the [illegible], inasmuch as it depended upon a [illegible] natural phenomenon; but we suppose it can be demonstrated that Lynn and Boston could shoe all McClellan's troops in three or four days, at the end of which time a bran new excuse will have to be invented. While the army, however, is waiting for new brogans, we suggest that Government examine, and see that each man of it is supplied with pantaloons; for the weather will soon be so cold, that if it is discovered they are without that article of clothing, it will be impossible for a single regiment to advance—except, of course, the gallant Seventy-ninth New-York Highlanders, who go into battle without breeches. Let all these matters be attended to at once, and quickly; and then, let our army, with its new shoes, kick the rebels [illegible] till they are beyond the furthest limits of the Confederacy.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CAMPAIGN.

What Remains to be Done—Knoxville—Vicksburgh—Mobile—Emancipation Fatal to the Rebels in the Southwest.

The Bosom, October, 1862.

The war is very nearly ended in the Southwest, and that, too, with the utter destruction of the rebels—if, (yes, if) our Generals and statesmen comprehend their true situation. I always feel disgusted to put this *if* in—but you, as well as I, have learned by hard experience, that an *if* lies in the way of all our Generalship. "*Lost opportunities*," said Mr. Lincoln of McClellan, and [illegible] anything more true or just? I call the Maryland campaign a "lost opportunity," and I call the present stand still on the Potomac (yclept by the reporters, "all is quiet on the Potomac,") a "lost opportunity." Fine weather, fine roads, and yet a quarter of a million of good troops lie idly basking in the October sun on the Potomac. But I leave that part of the campaign to you. If you are satisfied with bloody battles, in which the flower of Northern men are slaughtered without results, I have nothing to say. My eyes are cast over the Western field, where a little military genius might long since have ended the war. The rebel raids toward the Ohio were invited, and caused by the total want of any reserves, and the total neglect of seizing the mountain fastnesses of East Tennessee. I think the awful blunders of the Potomac and the Peninsula are even less than that of neglecting to seize Knoxville, which, as I long since wrote you, might have been done a year since. The same opportunities have occurred again; shall they be lost? I don't know; but I have learned to fear. Our situation is now, however, far better than it has been at any time, and I have, therefore, taken courage, and really think the end is near. Let us see where we are, and what remains to be done. Much less than many suppose. First, then, our victories at Corinth and on the Hatchie are *real, and attended with decided results*. If they had been reversed, Price's victorious army would have marched on Nashville, captured it, joined Bragg, and wintered in the best part of Kentucky. All this scheme of the rebels is overthrown, and we are masters of the Southwest, if we follow it up. In this Gen. Rosecrans deserves great credit, for he is the real General, both of Western Virginia and the Southwest. The army has now advanced into Mississippi, as far as there is advantage to be gained, till something else is done of which I shall speak. Secondly, the defeat of Bragg at Perryville was also a decided gain. On the face of it, it was a repulse after a hard fight. But that repulse was an utter defeat of the enemy in an attempt to retreat through Middle Tennessee, that is, if Buell keeps, as he ought to do, to the south. On that point, I am doubtful, for Buell is slow; but when this letter arrives, you will probably know. If Bragg cannot retreat through Middle Tennessee, I do not see how his army can escape, at least without being cut up into small parties. Again, even if Buell merely follows him into Middle Tennessee, the defeat of Price and Van Dorn by Rosecrans cuts him off from any reinforcements or help, in a march of full three hundred miles. It seems, therefore, that it will require uncommon stupidity in our Generals [illegible] to destroy Bragg's army. At any rate, the retreat of the rebels from all Kentucky, Middle and Western Tennessee, is certain; and the question is, what remains to be done to insure the final conquest of the whole Southwest? But little, I think, compared with the strength of our immense army. But, as I have always said, the first military necessity of the day is to capture Knoxville. Chattanooga is important, but not so commanding. Knoxville is necessary in order to command the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the salt-works of Virginia, support the loyal people and cut off guerrilla parties in their stronghold. Without the mountains the rebels can make no stand, and Knoxville is a *point d'appui* for an advance through all the water-courses of the mountains. After Bragg's army is driven out of Kentucky, it can be taken at once.

The next point to be taken is Vicksburgh, which will open through the navigation of the Mississippi; and this should have been done four months ago. There was nothing to prevent it but the want of a small land force, which might easily have been sent. The defeat of Price and Bragg, and our greatly superior forces, render it easy to be done now.

The third and last thing to be done, is the capture of Mobile. This will take, I think, more [illegible] than many suppose, and I doubt whether the [illegible] will do it without the aid of a considerable land force; but this can be had, and the work should be done, and must be done. When it is done, the Southwest is conquered. It is a great mistake to suppose that our armies must run over the whole surface and take all the towns. There are but few points of any military and commercial importance. New-Orleans and Memphis are two of them; but these we have. When we have got all these points, the existence of armies, of commerce and of profitable production, becomes impossible. Vicksburgh is only of importance as obstructing the Mississippi. Mobile is of great importance, because it is the only considerable shipping port, except New-Orleans, in the Southwest. Mobile and Charleston are the great places into which English goods and arms have been introduced into the South, and we can now take them at any time, and they are worth ten victories. Battles and bloodshed are in vain, except they give results. Now, suppose Knoxville, Vicksburgh and Mobile taken; what military power remains to the rebels in the Southwest? Absolutely nothing. There is no *point d'appui* for either army or guerrillas; no possibility of support; no foreign assistance; there is an exhausted country, without a fortress and without an available army. Cut off from Texas and Arkansas, cut off from all ports and markets, cut off from the mountain retreats, cut off from even subsistence—except from one means of strength. What is that? The *negroes*,—and here we come to the terrible effect, if it is enforced, of the Emancipation Proclamation. I will only say one word of this, to show what a powerful war measure it is,—Vicksburgh and Mobile being taken, the whole of the Mississippi River, the Tennessee, Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl, Mobile and numerous bays, and estuaries and bayous, are entirely commanded by our gunboats; and almost within cannon shot of these there are *more than a million and a half of slaves*. In fact, all the great cotton and sugar plantations are on navigable waters. On the 1st of January the Proclamation takes effect, and these negroes are free. Will they be removed? Not at all. What happens then? *The masters must support them, without being able to command their services.* To support them without their labor is impossible. What, then, is to be done? One of two alternatives must take place. Either the masters must *pay the negroes for their labor*, as in the Free States, and thus retain them, or, the masters must *leave the country to the negroes*. Which will they do? I know not; but you see at once that either of them involves *an entire reorganization of Southern society*. And to this color, it seems to me, the whole war must at last come. Its legitimate and philosophical result is the destruction of the Southern aristocracy, and the reorganization of society on a new and better basis. Can you see any other result? A Veteran Observer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Up to Saturday night there had not been, during the present season, a new piece produced at any of the leading theatres. Mr. Wallack has pinned his faith entirely on the old comedies, whilst at Niblo's and the Winter Garden there has been no variety but that afforded by a judicious nightly change from one legitimate tragedy to another. This is a very excellent and inexpensive species of success so far as the managers are concerned, especially when the public seems to be content as well as generously patronizing. Yet the interests of dramatic art demand the occasional production of original pieces, either native or imported—the former in preference, of course, if they can by any possibility be obtained. Standard pieces are all very well in their way, but the drama, like all living institutions, requires now and then an infusion of new blood to sustain its vitality and preserve it from stagnation. Mr. Wallack, recognizing this fact, and, as usual, becoming the exemplar of an enlightened change of policy, this evening brings out a comedy never before acted in this country. Called "Friends and Foes" when first presented in London, it has here been rechristened "Bosom Friends," the alteration of name being justified by the remodeling which the piece has undergone at the hands of Mr. Lester Wallack. The English adapter of the piece need not feel aggrieved at this infringement on his literary patent; at least not until he has accounted to the author for the liberties *he* took with the French original. "Bosom Friends" is said to be a very charming comedy; a neat, ingenious mingling of sentiment and humor; of the kind known to be so surely popular when played by Mr. Wallack's company. One reason why Mr. Wallack has selected "Bosom Friends" for his first novelty is the opportunity which it affords him of including in its performance nearly all the best actors in his company. Mrs. Hoey, Miss Henriques, Mrs. Reeves and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Fisher, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton and Mr. John Sefton all have parts in it. It is Mr. Wallack's intention to alternate a few choice new pieces with the old comedies, until some new play that shall have stamina enough to fill his theatre upon its merits, shall chance to come into his hands.

Mr. Forrest appeared in "The Gladiator," for the first time this season, on Friday evening. *Spartacus* being a character in which Mr. Forrest is universally allowed to be unapproachable. The revival drew as large an audience as could conveniently be crowded into the spacious auditorium of Niblo's. Mr. Shewell, Mr. McCullough, Madame Ponisi, and Mrs. J. H. Allen, (who has been engaged to sustain Mr. Forrest during the remainder of his engagement,) capably performed the other important characters. "The Gladiator" is announced for repetition to-night, and will probably be given through the week. To-morrow night Mr. Hackett plays in the "Man of the World" and "Monsieur Mallet."

Mr. Edwin Booth, in "Richelieu," has achieved so brilliant and decided a triumph as to warrant the management of the Winter Garden in continuing the run of the piece until further notice. It will be played for the eighth consecutive time this evening.

There are plenty of rumors afloat as to what the various operatic *impressarii* are going to do for their own and the public benefit during the coming holidays nights of Winter, yet nothing really reliable appears to be known, and the mere record of vagrant gossip only excites expectations that may never be realized.

One operatic adventure, however, is now actually under way in the City, and it deserves special notice and commendation. It is not Italian, neither is it the fashionable sensation of the hour; but it is a thoroughly well-conducted enterprise, appealing to the taste of a large and thoroughly appreciative class of the community, and its success has been commensurate with its deserts. This enterprise is under the direction of Carl Anschutz, is German in its nature, and is being carried on at Wallack's old theatre, No. 485 Broadway. All the week, Mozart's opera, "The Seraglio," has been admirably presented there, Madame Johannsen, Madame Rotter, and Messrs. Quint, Lotti, Weinlich and Graff, singing the principal parts. To-night, the comic opera of "The Czar and the Carpenter" will be brought out, supported by the same excellent artists.

The charming pictorial illustration of California now on exhibition at Hope Chapel are really well worth seeing. They are far superior to the average run of panoramic pictures. They are artistically executed and are valuable for their fidelity to nature. Mr. Tirrell, by whom they have been painted, explains them to his audiences in an amusing and well delivered lecture.

Boucicault's drama of "Pauvrette" has been received at Barnum's Museum with tremendous favor. It is one of the most effective, picturesque and absorbingly interesting pieces ever constructed; it has, in this instance, been put upon the stage in liberal and handsome style, and it is powerfully acted by a very capital company.

The first of Mr. Gottschalk's second series of concerts takes place this evening at Irving Hall. On this occasion Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by Madame De Lussan, Mr. William Castle (a new tenor—[illegible]) Signor Amodio, Mr. [illegible] Thomas, Mr. H. C. Timm, and others.

George Christy's Minstrel Hall, at No. 585 Broadway, is by far the most refined and most respectably attended place of Ethiopian minstrelsy in the City. The entertainments offered there are rich and varied enough to suit the taste of everybody.

Mr. Tirrell's delightful series of panoramic pictures, illustrating an artist's explorations in the Golden State, and now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, are really well worth seeing. They are beautifully painted, and Mr. Tirrell explains them in a sparkling and pleasantly delivered lecture.

The Sixth Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, comes off at the City Assembly Rooms on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Every evening there will be promenade concerts by Dodworth's Band.

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

Pictures of the Dead at Antietam.

The living that throng Broadway care little perhaps for the Dead at Antietam, but we fancy they would jostle less carelessly down the great thoroughfare, saunter less at their ease, were a few dripping bodies, fresh from the field, laid along the pavement. There would be a gathering up of skirts and a careful picking of way; conversation would be less lively, and the general air of pedestrians more subdued. As it is, the dead of the battle-field come up to us very rarely, even in dreams. We see the list in the morning paper at breakfast, but dismiss its recollection with the coffee. There is a confused mass of names, but they are all strangers; we forget the horrible significance that dwells amid the jumble of type. The roll we read is being called over in Eternity, and pale, trembling lips are answering to it. Shadowy fingers point from the page to a field where even imagination is loth to follow. Each of these little names that the printer struck off so lightly last night, whistling over his work, and that we speak with a clip of the tongue, represents a bleeding, mangled corpse. It is a thunderbolt that will crash into some brain—a dull, dead, remorseless weight that will fall upon some heart, straining it to breaking. There is nothing very terrible to us, however, in the list, though our sensations might be different if the newspaper carrier left the names on the battle-field and the bodies at our doors instead.

We recognize the battle-field as a reality, but it stands as a remote one. It is like a funeral next door. The crape on the bell-pull tells there is death in the house, and in the close carriage that rolls away with muffled wheels you know there rides a woman to whom the world is very dark now. But you only see the mourners in the last of the long line of carriages—they ride very jollily and at their ease, smoking cigars in a furtive and discursive manner, perhaps, and, were it not for the black gloves they wear, which the deceased was wise and liberal enough to furnish, it might be a wedding for all the world would know. It attracts your attention, but does not enlist your sympathy. But it is very different when the hearse stops at your own door, and the corpse is carried out over your own threshold—you know whether it is a wedding or a funeral then, without looking at the color of gloves worn. Those who lose friends in battle know what battle-fields are, and our Marylanders, with their door-yards strewed with the dead and dying, and their houses turned into hospitals for the wounded, know what battle-fields are.

Mr. Brady has done something to bring home to us the terrible reality and earnestness of war. If he has not brought bodies and laid them in our door-yards and along the streets, he has done something very like it. At the door of his gallery hangs a little placard, "The Dead of Antietam." Crowds of people are constantly going up the stairs; follow them, and you find them bending over photographic views of that fearful battle-field, taken immediately after the action. Of all objects of horror one would think the battle-field should stand preëminent, that it should bear away the palm of repulsiveness. But, on the contrary, there is a terrible fascination about it that draws one near these pictures, and makes him loth to leave them. You will see hushed, reverend groups standing around these weird copies of carnage, bending down to look in the pale faces of the dead, chained by the strange spell that dwells in dead men's eyes. It seems somewhat singular that the same sun that looked down on the faces of the slain, blistering them, blotting out from the bodies all semblance to humanity, and hastening corruption, should have thus caught their features upon canvas, and given them perpetuity for ever. But so it is.

These poor subjects could not give the sun sittings, and they are taken as they fell, their poor hands clutching the grass around them in spasms of pain, or reaching out for a help which none gave. Union soldier and Confederate, side by side, here they lie, the red light of battle faded from their eyes but their lips set as when they met in the last fierce charge which loosed their souls and sent them grappling with each other and battling to the very gates of Heaven. The ground whereon they lie is torn by shot and shell, the grass is trampled down by the tread of hot, hurrying feet, and little rivulets that can scarcely be of water are trickling along the earth like tears over a mother's face. It is a bleak, barren plain and above it bends an ashen sullen sky; there is no friendly shade or shelter from the noonday sun or the midnight dews; coldly and unpityingly the stars will look down on them and darkness will come with night to shut them in. But there is a poetry in the scene that no green fields or smiling landscapes can possess. Here lie men who have not hesitated to seal and stamp their convictions with their blood,—men who have flung themselves into the great gulf of the unknown to teach the world that there are truths dearer than life, wrongs and shames more to be dreaded than death. And if there be on earth one spot where the grass will grow greener than on another when the next Summer comes, where the leaves of Autumn will drop more lightly when they fall like a benediction upon a work completed and a promise fulfilled, it is these soldiers' graves.

There is one side of the picture that the sun did not catch, one phase that has escaped photographic skill. It is the background of widows and orphans, torn from the bosom of their natural protectors by the red remorseless hand of Battle, and thrown upon the fatherhood of God. Homes have been made desolate, and the light of life in thousands of hearts has been quenched forever. All of this desolation imagination must paint—broken hearts cannot be photographed.

These pictures have a terrible distinctness. By the aid of the magnifying-glass, the very features of the slain may be distinguished. We would scarce choose to be in the gallery, when one of the women bending over them should recognize a husband, a son, or a brother in the still, lifeless lines of bodies, that lie ready for the gaping trenches. For these trenches have a terror for a woman's heart, that goes far to outweigh all the others that hover over the battle-field. How can a mother bear to know that the boy whose slumbers she has cradled, and whose head her bosom pillowed until the rolling drum called him forth—whose poor, pale face, could she reach it, should find the same pillow again—whose corpse should be strewn with the rarest flowers that Spring brings or Summer leaves—when, but for the privilege of touching that corpse, of kissing once more the lips though white and cold, of smoothing back the hair from the brow and cleansing it of blood stains, she would give all the remaining years of life that Heaven has allotted her—how can this mother bear to know that in a shallow trench, hastily dug, rude hands have thrown him. She would have handled the poor corpse so tenderly, have prized the boon of caring for it so dearly—yet, even the imperative office of hiding the dead from sight has been done by those who thought it trouble, and were only glad when their work ended.

Have heart, poor mother; grieve not without hope mourn not without consolation. This is not the last of your boy.

With pealing of trumpets and beating of drums,
These trenches shall open—the Son of Man comes.

And then is reserved for him that crown which only heroes and martyrs are permitted to wear—a crown brighter than bays, greener and more lasting than laurel.

The Twenty-Mile Trotting Fiasco.

The announced twenty-mile trot, which was to have taken place Saturday on the Union Course, did not come off, although most of the leading turfmen of New-York and vicinity, and many from other parts of the United States, were present. The match was made by J. D. McMann to trot his sorrel gelding *Prince*—16 years old—to wagon, 20 miles within the hour, for $1,000 a side, Horace F. Jones betting against time. McMann brought his horse on the track, and after warming him by a [illegible] paid half forfeit, to the great disappointment and disgust of the crowd. He said that the horse had hurt his leg; but *Prince*—like other elderly patients—has his constitutional ailments and has been recently under the hands of Dr. Dixon, the veterinary surgeon; therefore Mr. McMann cannot be excused for causing so much expense and loss of time to the public, when he could have as well given notice in the morning papers that the match was off. An offer was made by Mr. Shaw, the proprietor of the track, to get up a trot, but the sporting men preferred to receive back their dollars, and left. Only two twenty-mile trots have ever been accomplished within the hour; the first, we believe, took place on the Union Course, in the Fall of 1848, and was performed by *Trustee*, son of thoroughbred *Trustee*—dam *Fanny Pullen*—in 59 minutes 35½ seconds. The same feat was also done in 59 minutes 55 seconds, by *Lady Fulton*, in 1853, on the Centreville course.

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At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway.—This day introduced, a new wedding envelope and new size card.

MARRIED.

Henshaw—Greene.—In St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. Daniel Henshaw, of Providence, R. I., to Rebecca, daughter of L. W. Greene, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Knapp—Gordon.—In Rutland, Vt., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Wm. [illegible] Balch, of Ludlow, Vt., Peter B. Knapp to Miss Albina Gordon, both of this City.

Porter—Comstock.—In New-London, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 16, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, Nathan T. Porter, of New-York City, to Miss Mary C., daughter of M. M. Comstock, Esq., of New-London.

DIED.

Barrow.—In this City, on Saturday morning, at his residence, No. 219 5th-av., James Barrow, in the 88th year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Paul's Chapel. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at that Chapel, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.

Bryant.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 18, William Bryant, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 83 Hester-st., New-York, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Colman.—Killed at the battle of Corinth, on Saturday, Oct. 4, Capt. Wm. Dean Colman, A. A. G. Staff of Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) Oct. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends and those of his father, Samuel Colman, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Cross.—In London, on Thursday, Oct. 2, suddenly, William Cross, Esq., of the firm of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., of that city, and of Dennistoun & Co., New-York.

Edwards.—In West Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 15, of consumption, Daniel H. Barney, son of the late Mrs. Lewis Edwards, of Norwich, Conn.

Fisher.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 19, Stephen W. Fisher, in the 23d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Tuesday, the 21st inst., from the residence of A. L. Halstead, in 124th-st., west of 8th-av. Services at the First White Plains M. E. Church. Train leaves 27th-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Gray.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 18, Jane Gray, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 12 o'clock noon, from her late residence, No. 270 West 46th-st.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

Kissam.—On Saturday, Oct. 18, Mary E., wife of John W. Kissam, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 88 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 20th inst. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Lyon.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 2, Edward T. Lyon, son of the late Thomas Lyon, M. D., of that place.

☞ Ithaca papers please copy.

Pesinger.—On Sunday, Oct. 19, John H., youngest son of George and the late Phebe Ann Pesinger, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

And Yet Another Veteran Gone.—Brothers, you are again summoned to follow the remains of your deceased brother soldier, Joseph S. Hodgkins, in the 78th year of his age, to his last resting-place. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 284 Stanton-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 20, at 1½ o'clock P. M. All the Veterans in this and the adjoining counties are invited to attend, with the usual badge of mourning. Brothers, it is the last tribute of respect.

H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 495—Oct. 18, 1862.
74, 56, 17, 71, 62, 31, 53, 61, 42, 54, 59, 7.
Kentucky, Class 496—Oct. 18, 1862.
70, 71, 37, 50, 55, 67, 18, 63, 61, 7, 69, 17, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 443—Oct. 18, 1862.
56, 7, 42, 36, 34, 23, 51, 21, 61, 6, 44, 70.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 359—Oct. 18, 1862.
67, 60, 43, 8, 59, 10, 71, 70, 51, 17, 49, 52, 31.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

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SONG AND CHORUS.
BY GEO. F. ROOT.

We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom;
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Chorus—The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors! Up with the Star!
While we rally round the flag, boys—rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

Above is one stanza of a song that has created an unprecedented enthusiasm wherever heard. It should be on the lips of all true patriots at this time.
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THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL
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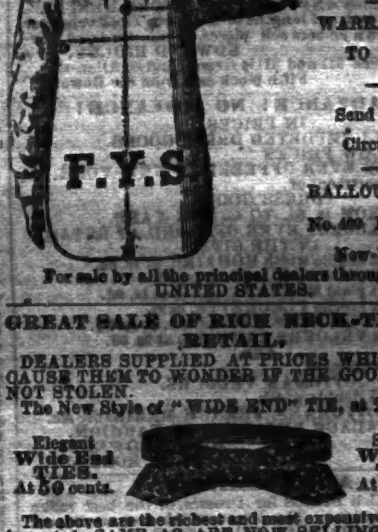
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

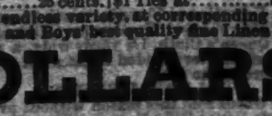
ROGERS & RAYMOND, TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.
You are specially invited to our exposition of BOYS' CLOTHING for the Fall and Winter. In variety it has no equal. Our foreign and domestic styles, including the elegant
"METROPOLITAN JACKET,"
cannot be surpassed; nor can our prices be matched in cheapness, in this market.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F.Y.S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.



For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

GREAT SALE OF RICH NECK-TIES, AT RETAIL.
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES WHICH WILL CAUSE THEM TO WONDER IF THE GOODS WERE NOT STOLEN.
The New Style of "WIDE END" TIE, at 25 cents.
Elegant Wide End TIES. At 50 cents.



Splendid Wide End TIES. At 65 cents.

The above are the richest and most expensive Ties ever imported, SAME AS ARE NOW SELLING IN ALL REGULAR RETAIL STORES AT 75 CENTS TO $1 50 EACH.
Also, an immense stock of Black and Fancy Ties, at just HALF THE USUAL PRICES, viz.:
25 cent Ties at......13 cents. | 75 cent Ties.......at 38 cents.
50 cent Ties at......25 cents. | $1 Ties at..........50 cents.
SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates.
Men's and Boys' best quality fine Linen
COLLARS
at $1 40 per Dozen, warranted to be the same as are sold everywhere else at $2 50 and $3. Also, closing out a large lot, of superior quality and make, of fine DRESS SHIRTS, without any reference to the price of Cotton or Linen, viz.: A good Shirt at $1; the best at $2. Linen Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., at prices before unknown on Broadway.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., 379 BROADWAY, cor. White-st.

TRAVELING SHIRTS
FOR
ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS
AND
CIVILIANS,
In large quantities and fine variety,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also,
All the novelties in the line of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS on hand, by
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY & GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY & WARREN-ST.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—Medical Department of Columbia College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. The introductory lecture to the regular Winter Session of the above Institution will be delivered by Prof. Joseph M. Smith, on *Hygiene*, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock. The Profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

POLITICAL.

RALLY FOR THE UNION!
GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING
[illegible]
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

All conservative citizens of Kings County, all in favor of a vigorous prosecution and speedy termination of the war, in favor of the freedom of speech, of the Press, and of the right of the citizen to the writ of habeas corpus, and all opposed to Abolitionism and Secessionism, and all in favor of the State ticket headed by HORATIO SEYMOUR, are invited to meet at the Academy of Music on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR will positively address the meeting, and the following gentlemen have been invited and are also expected to be present and address the meeting:

Hon. John Van Buren, Hon. [illegible]
Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. Moses F. Odell,
Hon. James Brooks, Hon. Martin Kalbfleisch,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Hon. Henry C. Murphy,
Hon. Horace F. Clark, Hon. Samuel Garrison,
Hon. Gilbert Dean, And others.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JAMES B. CRAIG, Chairman.
John White, Secretary.

CENTRAL UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.
A meeting of this Club will be held at the rooms of the Republican Central Committee, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock. All the Wadsworth Clubs in the City, not represented, are urgently requested to send delegates to this meeting. Business of great importance will be presented for the consideration of the Club.
D. D. CONOVER, President.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Vice-Presidents.
J. P. Walker, J. C. Ahne, } Secretaries.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
(IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards.)
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
XIth and XVIIth Wards.
REGULAR UNION DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
SIXTEENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
For Assembly,
SAMUEL C. REED.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
John White, Secretary.

UNION CITIZENS, AROUSE!
The Union Wadsworth Club of the Twenty-first Ward will meet at No. 435 4th-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.
T. B. ASTEN, President.
Wm. T. Black, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—A meeting of the above Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at the Union Republican Rooms, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.
Hon. F. A. CONKLING,
Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
WM. LAIMBEER,
WM. A. DARLING,
GEO. S. BELLOWS,
Will address the meeting.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
Eben B. Cooper, E. F. Hall, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S UNION NOMINATION, 17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XIIth WARD.—At a meeting of the Convention, composed of citizens of the Ward, without distinction of party, ISAAC B. BATCHELOR was nominated for the Assembly, and is recommended to the electors of the District for their support.
JACOB WEIDENFELD, Chairman of Con.
A. C. BURR, Vice-Chairman.
John B. Hobby, Secretary.

UNION ASSOCIATION, FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Hon. James Wadsworth and J. Wilson Greene will address the Union citizens at the corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
CHAS. GOULD, President.
R. J. Vandenburgh, Secretary.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES" REGIMENT.
New-York, Oct. 8, 1862.
The undersigned, convinced of the importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action with reference to the speedy completion of the military organization known as the IRONSIDES REGIMENT, under the command of Col. MARK HOYT, have accepted an invitation to act as a Committee of Citizens, to further the interests of said regiment, and will be happy to receive such coöperation as their fellow-citizens may feel willing to extend. Contributions of money toward a BOUNTY FUND, or for regimental purposes, will be gladly received and duly acknowledged, by
MATTHEW ARMSTRONG, Jr., Esq.,
Treasurer, No. 19 Ferry-street.
M. ARMSTRONG & SON,
YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO.,
HOYT BROTHERS,
ANDREWS, GIBBONS & CO.,
G. H. MARSHALL,
L. B. WEYMAN,
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.
Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward........................No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward........................No. 49 Beekman-st.
Third Ward........................No. 79 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward........................No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward........................No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward........................No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward........................Foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward........................Prince, corner Wooster.
Ninth Ward........................No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward........................Essex, corner Ludlow.
Eleventh Ward...No. 4 Union Market, No. 439 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward..........126th-st., Bloomingdale Road.
Thirteenth Ward..........Attorney, corner Delancey.
Fourteenth Ward........................No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward........................No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward........................No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward........................5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward....East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward..........East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward........................No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward........................No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward....47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.
WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge Advocate-General,
Chief Commissioner of Drafting.
Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 67 East 27th-st.

"IRONSIDES."
FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
Good men wanted in Company B. Extra bounties given, from $75 to $125. Recruiting Offices—No. 240 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York; No. 78 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and Flushing, L. I.
Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
Edward Abbott, E. Kilpatrick, } Lieutenants.

A WAR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN the M. E. Church in 17th-st., near 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of Company H, Ironsides Regiment. Rev. Abel Stevens, Rev. Asa D. Smith, Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, Hon. Abram Wakeman, and Wm. A. Darling, Esq., will address the meeting. The recruiting offices for the above Company are at No. 481 3d-av., No. 47 East 27th-st., and the tent, 8th-st. and 4th-av.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING At Retail A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID AND FANCY SHAWLS, Suitable for Cloakings. FRENCH BABY CLOTHS, [illegible] WOOLEN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN CASSIMERES, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF [illegible] TWEEDS, KERSEYS, &c. FOR BOYS' WEAR. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EMBROIDERED MERINO ROBES, A NEW ARTICLE. Received per steamer *Persia*. For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES, A large and choice stock of LACE CURTAINS, AND DRAPERY MUSLINS, AND VESTIBULE LACES. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL, THEIR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS. A VERY FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL, AND NOVELTIES RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED OTTOMAN AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS, AND FOR SALE BY ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering at Retail their Fall importation of HOUSEKEEPING AND FAMILY GOODS, All of which they are selling at very reasonable prices. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 477 BROADWAY. A GREAT VARIETY OF CLOAKS JUST ARRIVED, PER STEAMER PERSIA, FROM THE LEADING MODISTE OF PARIS, Will be opened for sale ON MONDAY, And during this week, at HOMES & LE BATARD'S, No. 477 Broadway, Third store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! All the most fashionable styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, NOW OPEN. FINE CLOTH CLOAKS, new styles, at $3 to $8. ENGLISH MELON CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 to $8. FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly trimmed, at $5 to $10. SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $8 to $12. SUPER FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, richly adorned, at $10 to $13 50. Having made our contracts for our Winter Cloakings early in July and previous to the late great advance in prices, we can sell nearly as low as last Winter. We guarantee our prices 25 to 30 per cent. lower than Broadway and Canal-street stores. Please note the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, CLOAK, SHAWL, and MANTILLA MANUFACTURER, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS received from the GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK. Upwards of 30,000 YARDS PURCHASED at prices ranging from 12½ to 62½ cents per yard. OUR STOCK embraces every style and quality of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FIGURED, OTTOMAN VELOURS, BRILLIANTINES, CREPES, COBOURGS, ALPACCAS. ALSO, A complete assortment of MOURNING GOODS, Shawls, Mantles, Veils, Capes, Gloves, &c., &c. Ladies, don't fail to examine our goods before purchasing. We are determined to keep our prices as near last year's as it is possible. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. AT GREAT BARGAINS. JUST RECEIVED, FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK. 200 Broche Square Shawls at $3 and upward. 500 Broche Long Shawls at $5 and upward. 200 Striped Broche Square Shawls at $5 and upward. 175 Striped Broche Long Shawls at $10 and upward. Also, a large assortment of Long and Square Woolen Shawls, in new colors, and very cheap. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

H. ARMSTRONG, No. 140 6th-av., near 11th-st., IMPORTER AND RETAILER OF HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS AND WHITE GOODS, is now selling, and will continue to sell, all through this month, Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons and White Goods at old prices. HOSIERY, HOSIERY. My stock of Hosiery embraces every variety, size and shade for ladies, misses, men and boys. LACES, LACES. I have reduced all my Laces 25 per cent. below former prices. RIBBONS, RIBBONS. Ribbons at war prices, defying competition. My stock embraces the latest styles of the season in BONNET, SASH, AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, and selling at astonishingly low prices. WHITE GOODS. In this department can be found Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swiss, Mull, Cambrics, Jones Cambrics, Checks, Stripes, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which I sell 25 per cent. less than present cost of importation. Jones Cambric, 45 inches wide, 25 cents per yard, worth 40 cts. to import, and all other qualities at equally low prices. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. This department is replete with everything in gents' furnishing goods, such as Under Vests, Drawers, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Traveling Shirts, &c. Also the Imperial Dress Shirt, which for fit and finish is unsurpassed. The largest and best stock of Yankee Notions in the City. H. ARMSTRONG, No. 140 6th-av., below 11th-st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY IN Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices. Also, will open on MONDAY, Oct. 20, A magnificent assortment of Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40. Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes. Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards. Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets. 1,500 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths. Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles. Together with a full assortment of every kind of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. All at remarkably low prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! IN MELTONS, CLOTH, BEAVERS, AND PLUSH. AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT, in EVERY STYLE AND PRICE. THE MATERIALS HAVE ALL BEEN PURCHASED PREVIOUS TO THE GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES, AND WILL BE SOLD AT CORRESPONDING LOW PRICES. CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF ART. NO. 252 BOWERY, W. R. ROBERTS.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, HAVING RETURNED FROM PARIS, Will open on MONDAY, OCT. 20, THE FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS. To which she invites the attention of her customers. No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, hosted handkerchiefs. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

AT C. G. HOOK'S, NO. 103 SIXTH-AVENUE, CLOSING SALE of RICH DRESS GOODS, To close the business on the 27th of this month. RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS, Only 75 cents per yard—worth $1 50. RICH BROCADED OTTOMANS, Warranted Silk and Worsted, Only $1 per yard—worth $2. ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS, At half their value.

AT C. G. HOOK'S, NO. 103 SIXTH-AVENUE, GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, To close out the ENTIRE STOCK before the 27TH OF OCTOBER. RICH BROCHE SHAWLS At half price. CASHMERE STRIPED SHAWLS, Only $3 50—value, $5 00. CLOAKS MARKED DOWN TO HALF PRICE. PLEASE OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER, C. G. HOOK, No. 103 Sixth-avenue.

GREAT CLOSING SALE of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, comprising TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, BLANKETS, &C., LINEN, SHEETING, &C., &C., AT HALF THEIR VALUE, to close the business ON THE 27TH. C. G. HOOK, NO. 103 SIXTH-AVENUE.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS—FURther reduction in prices to effect the entire clearance by the 27th inst., when the business of the store No. 103 Sixth-avenue will positively be terminated, having opened the store No. 765 Broadway, with an entire new stock of Mourning Dry Goods. CHAS. G. HOOK.

NOS. 304 AND 306 CANAL-STREET. CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, JACKETS, MANTILLAS, In every variety of material, AT The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st. GEO. CAREY. Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co. N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS, Including all the latest Paris shapes. LORD & TAYLOR will exhibit, on Monday, Oct. 13, AT RETAIL, the finest and most FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of the season, AT REASONABLE PRICES! Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway (corner Grand-st.) Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-street. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-street.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE. NO. 623 BROADWAY. NO. 623 BROADWAY. The largest assort of MOURNING DRESS GOODS in the City. M. & A. MYERS & CO., NO. 623 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!! 31, 44 and 75 cent Ribbons selling at 25, 31 and 44 cents PER YARD. No. 4 Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 50 cts. per piece. No. 5 Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 60 cts. per piece. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, TRIMMING LACES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY GOODS, WITHOUT ADVANCE IN PRICES. The largest stock of FEATHERS and FLOWERS in this City to select from. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. EVERY DAY, new styles in MISSES' and BOYS' DRAB and BLACK FELT, BEAVER, and STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, TURBANS and MONITORS, Running from 25 cents to $5 each. NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS—Just landed. Full assortment of SILK RIBBON VELVETS, from narrow to broadest widths. Over one thousand dozens of Ladies' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 7s. and 10s. per dozen—very cheap. Full lines of FLOUNCINGS, Scotch and French BANDS, Embroidered COLLARS and SETS, from Auction. Also, full lines of HOSIERY. Ladies' and Misses' WOOLEN HOODS and SACQUES—Cheap. Best Brands in KID GLOVES. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS. We sell for cash cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell pieces. Call—we have bargains. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NO ADVANCE! NO ADVANCE! IN PRICES. ALL IMPORTED DRESS GOODS Sold at as LOW PRICES AS WERE EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. And the assortment of DRESS GOODS, FROM 1s. 6d. TO 4s. PER YARD, IS THE LARGEST EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THE CITY. 2,500 yards double width MOHAIRS, at 1s. 6d. 4,500 yards plaid MATINAS, at 1s. 6d. 5,000 yards plaid MONTABELLAS, at 1s. 9d. 6,500 yards broche FLEURETTE, at 2s. 8,000 yards VELOURS CECILLAS, at 2s. 3d. 7,500 yards VELOURS ZAMINAS, at 2s. 6d. Also, A large assortment of OTTOMAN VELOURS. In single and double width. POPLINS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOS, &c. CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION, NO. 252 BOWERY, W. R. ROBERTS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, 200 Extra Rich SILKS for Dresses, of the best make and richest designs. The Dress which cost to import from sixty to eighty dollars will be offered at FORTY-TWO DOLLARS!! 15 cases New SILKS just received. Good Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market value. Extra rich figured Ottomans, Velvours and Poplins. Plain Empress Cloth and Ottoman, from 75 cents to $2 per yard. 100 pieces Velvetine at 20 cents, worth 30 cents. Most desirable Plaided Woolens for Children. 100 pieces Queen's Cloth, 1½ yards wide, a most excellent black material for braided Dresses not to be found in any other store in the City. BALMORAL SKIRTS. Mourning Goods sold this season without profit. No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place, Near New-York Hotel.

NEW CLOAKS. FALL AND WINTER STYLES, NOW OPEN IN CLOTH, BEAVER AND VELVET. E. S. MILLS & CO., No. 381 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S OPENING OF CLOAKS AND SACQUES FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN. No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND Drawers. Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. English and Shaker-knit Half-hose. Flannel Army Shirts. Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c. The New-Haven Patent Shirts MADE TO ORDER, OR READY MADE. The cheapest and best-fitting Shirts made in the City, AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., One door north of Maiden-lane. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV., will open on MONDAY choice novelties of Dress Goods, styles and fabrics of the season; also, black and white Checks, black and plain-colored Silks, Merinoes, Alpacas, Shawls and Cloaks; Carpets, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, and a full stock of Domestics.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] & CO., No. 353 BROADWAY, Will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 20, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, Purchased at the great auction sales of last week, AT GREAT BARGAINS, comprising VELOUR OTTOMANS IN ALL COLORS, BROCHE VELOURS, SILK PLAIDS, OTTOMANS, PLAID MERINOES, In all the new shades of blue and purple, with a large assortment of new DRESS GOODS, just arrived by the last steamer. ALSO, 500 STRIPED BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, From low price to superfine. ALSO, A large assortment of PARIS LONG AND SQUARE CASHMERE SHAWLS, and all the new patterns and colors of WOOL SHAWLS. ALSO, LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS, at great bargains, to close an invoice.

LATEST STYLES—LOWEST PRICES. GENTLEMEN'S MERINO, WOOL and SILK UNDERGARMENTS, KID, CALF, CLOTH and CASTOR GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRAVELING and ARMY FLANNEL SHIRTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, WOOLEN AND MERINO HALF HOSE, &c. DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS TO ORDER. LADIES' UNDERVESTS, HOSIERY GOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, GAITERS, GLOVES, SKATING-HOSE, &c. CHILDREN'S UNDERVESTS, HOODS, BALMORAL HOSIERY, GAITERS, MITTENS, &c. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery, and No. 165 5th-av., Corner of 22d-st. ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

359 BROADWAY. Gold Window Shades. Buff Holland Window Shades. White do. do. do. Green do. do. do. Wire Shades at 50c. per foot. Retail prices not advanced. G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

LACE CURTAINS. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASK CURTAINS, SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS, BROCATEL CURTAINS, CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, GIMP, &c. Retail prices not advanced. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

F. DERBY & COMPANY Are receiving per steamers from Europe, their Fall and Winter supply of LONDON TRADE GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, SELECTED BY ONE OF THE FIRM, With special care in quality, styles and variety, to which we invite the inspection of gentlemen. F. DERBY & COMPANY, Tailors and Importers, No. 57 Walker-st.

LACES!!! REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE, APPLICATION DE BRUSSELLE, FLOUNCINGS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS. The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of *THIS SEASON*. This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for MARRIAGE PRESENTS. "Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $300. N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers. (NO CREDIT GIVEN.) LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit: Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets. Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets. Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862. UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice. CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors. OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises. TERENCE FARLEY, WM. WALSH, JOHN H. BRADY, } Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES, From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure. For sale by J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; understands meats, poultry, soups, pastry and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can give the best of reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call for two days at No. 432 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the coarse washing; is a good economist; has first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as good cook; understands her business; would assist with the washing; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 137 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, game, made dishes, and all styles of cooking, French and American. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, poultry, pastry, and all kinds of jellies; has the best of City reference as to capability. Apply, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is faithful and obliging; leaves her present place on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's, for two days, at No. 44 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st., 2d floor front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A smart, competent young woman as cook, in a private family; is an excellent, neat cook, will take part in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 226 West 25th-st.; first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook—a Protestant English woman, with first-rate references. Apply at No. 87 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with washing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman; is a first-rate cook; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 86½ West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 83 Tillary-st., between Adam and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman who has lived in England several years, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. *Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner of 33d-st., first floor, front rooms.*

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very experienced and respectable girl wishes a situation as above; is a thorough waitress, and a steady, truthful and valuable servant, having lived in first-class families, to whom she refers. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family; has excellent reference both from City and country. Call for two days at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store. A respectable place preferred to high wages. Would like to go a short distance in the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference will be given. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., front house, back basement, near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 252 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing; good reference given; can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 28 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 165 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork, and fine washing and ironing, or waiting; has satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 74 32d-st., between the 4th-av. and Lexington-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork, and assist to wash and iron. Call at No. 417 6th-av., for two days; the best of City reference if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 1st-av., corner of 5th-st., 3d floor, over the liquor store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or to mind children and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Apply at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican Protestant girl, highly respectable, of neat appearance and well-informed, wishes a situation as above; is competent to take charge of an infant, and can cut and fit children's clothes; will be found a trustworthy and valuable servant; Brooklyn reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIenced child's nurse wants a situation; is a fine sewer and would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; would go a short distance in the country, or travel with a family; has the best of City reference as to capability. Apply for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, lately come from Ireland, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable family; can also do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 475, corner 34th-st. and 3d-av., on the third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a competent Protestant young woman; can take care of a baby from its birth; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; understands waiting, or would go as chambermaid in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a young girl, as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN, particularly fond of children, wishes a situation as nurse and family sewer in a genteel family, or to assist in other work if required. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st., first floor; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; is capable of taking care of an infant. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 70 West 32d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a young girl, to do general housework in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing; is a very good embroiderer. Call at No. 50 East 13th-st., or at No. 95 Thompson-st., top floor, rear house.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable Protestant women, sisters, to go together in one family, or separately if not wanted together, one as seamstress and dressmaker, who understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to wait on a lady, or assist with light chamberwork if required; the other as laundress and chambermaid, or would take care of children and do chamberwork; both can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 469 6th-av., near 29th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A TRUSTWORTHY and experienced woman of middle age wishes a situation in a gentleman's family. She is a thorough seamstress and has a good knowledge of housekeeping; would be found a very useful and desirable person to any one requiring her services; undeniable character. Can be seen in the fancy store No. 1,367 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent laundress, also a good chambermaid; has no objection to engage as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference from last employers; will take moderate salary. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., front room, first floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; has lived with some of the best families in the city; good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 96 West 24th-st., over the store.

AS GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A respectable young person, who can teach the German and French languages, who is well qualified to take proper care of children, and who can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, as a daily governess, by a married lady, resident in this City—one who will find pleasure in the teaching and companionship of children during the hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Reference given. Address Mrs. E. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, green-house, laying out grounds, &c.; understands the care and management of horses and cattle; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a respectable Englishman—single—understands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing, civil and obliging; City and country reference. Address T. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young single man, a situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly well, and will be found willing and obliging; has got over three years' best of reference, and no objection to the country. Address C. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man of long experience in this City; has lived with some of the first-class families in this City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 430 Broadway, at Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or would be willing to take charge of a small garden; he thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself generally useful; best of City and country reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to get a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him to know his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st., or address P. E., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman by a Protestant; he is a good driver and has the best of reference; is a good gardener, and can milk or make himself useful. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a careful driver; good City references. Call for two days at No. 25 Rose-st., in the grocery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly, and can produce the best of references. Call at the feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman with a private family; understands the business complete, and all its branches; no objection to assisting in garden; prefers the country. Address JAMES, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED a situation, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly in the care and management of valuable horses, as groom and coachman; he is not afraid of hard work. Can give first class City references. Address G. S., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COPYIST.—SITUATION WANTED, AS A copyist, in a law or other office, by one having a knowledge of the routine business in a law office; can make himself generally useful. Unexceptional City references given. Address SCRIBE, No. 306 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as useful man; understands the care of horses, can milk cows and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, faithful and industrious young man, wants a situation to do whatever is to be done about a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, etc.; is a valuable servant; has five years' reference. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STEADY, FAITHFUL man, with years of reference from last employer, desires a situation in city or country; is an excellent hand over horses, drives well, a first-class gardener, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in business in every respect; has excellent City recommendations. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 209 East 31st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent servant; can produce long and satisfactory City reference. Address M. C., No. 681 Broadway, corner Amity-st., or Box No. 121 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady man, a Protestant; no objection to city or country; a good home and permanent situation wanted. Can be seen till engaged at No. 26 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

A PARTY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in business in this city, of good address, and of active business habits, is willing to devote his whole time or a portion of it, to any parties desiring his services. Will attend to the collecting of bills, writing of every description, either for the press, or of a private, political, or mercantile nature; he will also introduce any new business to the public. Moderate compensation only expected. A line to H, Box No. 130 *Times* office, will receive immediate attention.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS gardener, who is also a good hand over horses; a married man would suit, if the wife is a good cook, (wages to be agreed on,) and otherwise satisfactory; $12 per month to the man, and a good and permanent home provided. Address B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, to do the general housework for a family of four; house has every convenience. To such, well recommended, $8 per month will be given. Apply at No. 248 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn, for five days.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE GOOD GRINDERS and polishers, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Those accustomed to working on sad-irons preferred. Inquire of CHARLES PARKER, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

A BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A COMmission house, where the duties are light and salary about $600, one who has had experience in such business. Address Box 1,070 Post-office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

BOY WANTED—IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, to run errands, &c. Salary first year, $75. Address W., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—8 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 2 CONductors, 8 porters, 4 girls to travel, 1 stewardess, 2 boys for trades. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD OPERATORS AND basters for army work. Call for three days at No. 177 West 33d-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. EXTENSIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS. Just arrived from France, [illegible], to be PEREMPTORILY SOLD for FOREIGN ACCOUNT, viz.: FRENCH PORCELAIN, RICH DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS. SUPERB BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, SEVRES VASES, [illegible], PARIAN, COLORED BISQUE AND BRONZE STATUETTES. ELEGANT CUT CRYSTAL GLASS TOILET ARTICLES. and other magnificent goods, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, No. 158 Broadway. The goods will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 21st. The above is the most magnificent sale that has ever taken place in the City, embracing a large variety of the above goods, worthy the attention of the trade and the public generally. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect the goods. Every facility for packing and shipping the goods will be given.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. BY RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer. CARGO OF STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN. By virtue of an order of sale, dated Oct. 7, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, at stores No. 81 Park-place and No. [illegible] Murray-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., that portion of the cargo of the steamship Circassian consisting of hardware, dry goods, medicines, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples the day before the sale, of HIRAM BEMMER'S, No. 125 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store. Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale. Balance on Thursday, the 30th. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. TUESDAY, OCT. 21, At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 61 Smith, between Livingston and Schermerhorn sts., Brooklyn. EXECUTORS' SALE.—A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Rosewood parlor furniture, 10 pieces in crimson; two splendid French plate mantel glasses, marble-top tables, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, bedding, oak dining-room furniture, velvet and ingrain carpets, china, cut glass and kitchen furniture. Also, at 12½ o'clock P. M., in front of the house, One rockaway 4-seat carriage, set of single harness, lady's side-saddle. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Monday afternoon.

ABM. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer. CAMELIA JAPONICA, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c., &c.—At auction, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 8 John-st. The sale will consist of a number of large specimen greenhouse plants, the finest in the United States; also, an assortment of smaller size, all in fine condition, and well set with flower buds.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer. AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, the elegant household furniture, carpets, glass, china ware and table cutlery, at the residence No. 119 West 6th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Sale positive.

THE EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE works of the Newark Machine Company, situated on the corner of High and Orange sts., in the City of Newark, N. J., will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. They are within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt, and are connected with the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, at Market, by horse-railroad. The works are admirably located, and adapted for carrying on an extensive foundry and machine works, or manufacturing firearms. T. P. RANNEY, Master in Chancery.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE MARINE CORPS. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17, 1862. Sealed Proposals, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. the 20th November next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1863, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may, from time to time, be ordered, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky-Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcoats, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
5,000 yards White Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,400 Uniform Caps complete (except Pompons.)
1,800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 6 inches in circumference.
4,800 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,200 pair Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,000 sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
3,000 yards of Yellow Binding.
3,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
100 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums (tenor) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
100 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 sets of Drum Snares.
50 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
200 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
800 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
300 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole guarantee, which may, from time to time, be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

E. F., Witness.
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1863," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK, Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] IGNORANCE [illegible] TO BOTH SEXES [illegible]. Dr. LARMONT'S [illegible] Marriage [illegible] Medical Advice and [illegible] upon Mental and Nervous [illegible] Impotency, Urinary Deposits [illegible] Nights, with the urine or at [illegible] Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys [illegible] the author's [illegible]. Dr. LARMONT's [illegible] of E. WARNER, No. 1 [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible] New-York [illegible] "Courrier des Etats Unis, [illegible] Medical Review, &c."

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—[illegible] Dr. R. [illegible] of matrimonial [illegible] and physical and mental [illegible]. Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies [illegible] of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages [illegible]. Office, No. 103 Bleecker-st. [illegible] New-York. Hours from 11 till [illegible].

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases [illegible] of both sexes, has just published a [illegible] work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb [illegible] and it is, without doubt, the most [illegible] practical work of the kind extant. [illegible] Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, [illegible] From the Boston Medical [illegible] Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 [illegible] or they may be had at the author's office, No. 38 [illegible] where he can be confidentially consulted on [illegible] obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to [illegible] convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. [illegible] triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively [illegible]. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [illegible] 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by [illegible] advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the confidence of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the [illegible] edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 38 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-STREET, NEAR CANAL-ST., THREE SQUARES WEST OF BROADWAY.—In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Sexual Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. And to those suffering from secret vice, which causes pimples on the face, melancholy, loss of ambition and memory, call and be saved. Remember the address, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in this specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABLISHED in 1836.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Female Boons, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Lexington-ave., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Three different descriptions, price 37 cents each, $3 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some afflicted patient, who has exhausted the whole skill of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. So popular is its name, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 [illegible] stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] of April next.—Dated [illegible]
JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER OF [illegible] AND [illegible]-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. [illegible], 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
[illegible] W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 3.
By order. R. B. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. [illegible], 1862.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD [illegible] MANUFACTURERS of Stationary [illegible] No. [illegible] Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.
[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Erie Railway Company, on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

Samuel Marsh,	Nathaniel Marsh,
Daniel Drew,	Ambrose S. Murray,
John Arnot,	William Evans,
Wm. B. Skidmore,	Henry L. Pierson,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,	J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Robert H. Berdell,	D. A. Cushman,
Dudley S. Gregory,	Alexander S. Diven,
Ralph Mead,	Thomas D. Wright,

Thomas W. Gale.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Nathaniel Marsh was reëlected President, and Samuel Marsh Vice-President, both unanimously.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Trustees and Attor'ys.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT this place, the following persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,	EBENEZER H. PRAY,
WILLIAM SMITH,	CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
CHARLES B. WHITE,	JOHN KERR,
GEORGE R. JACKSON,	JOHN H. CONTOIT,
DAVID L. YOUNG,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBEN'R. BEADLESTON,	JOHN A. MERRITT,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,	ELISHA BROOKS.

At a subsequent meeting of this Board, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN A. MERRITT, Vice-President.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing
JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, OFFICE NO. 6 Broad-st., New-York, broker for the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other securities, demand notes, gold, &c. Loans negotiated on first-class collaterals.
Refers, by permission, to Ed. H. Arthur, President Union Bank; J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic Bank; Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank New-York; R. H. Lowry, Cashier Bank Republic; Messrs. Colgate & Hoffman; Read, Drexel & Co., Thompson Bros., Livermore, Clews & Co., Van Vleck & Tucker, P. M. Myers & Co., Geo. D. Arthur & Co., R. Holmes & Sons, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking House, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

THE AMOUNT RETAINED FOR GOVERNMENT TAX from the dividend declared Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid to the Stockholders on demand, at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 33 Exchange-place.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st., and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of M. W. DEAN & CO. was dissolved by its own limitation Jan. 1, 1862. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
M. W. DEAN,
C. C. CAULDWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. S. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112
Second Cabin Passage..........65

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
E. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Nov. 10. | TUESDAY..........Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Oct. 25.
KANGAROO..........Saturday..........Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........Nov. 8.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York, and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. VON SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 30, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.
Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:
ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.
No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........1,000
No. 7,006, dated Sept. 25, 1862..........5,000
ISSUED TO E. F. LOPER.
No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862..........$1,000
all payable to bearer.
BLAKE, BROS. & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 39 Wall-st.

LOST.—ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH INST., TWO certificates of the common stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 100 shares each, No. 5,276, dated September 20th, 1860, and No. 5,861, dated December 22d, 1860, issued to William Butler, and by him assigned to E. B. Greenleaf. The finder will confer a favor and receive a suitable reward by leaving said certificates at the office of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

LOST OR STOLEN.—TWO CERTIFICATES of one hundred shares each of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, of the following numbers and dates, viz.: No. 3,340, issued to Joseph Perkins, Oct. 2, 1860, and No. 5,486, issued to Thompson & Hunter, Dec. 23, 1861.
All persons are cautioned against buying the above-named certificates, as transfer has been stopped.
WILLARD & MAXWELL,
Oct. 18, 1862. No. 38 Wall-st.

LOST.—OCT. 16, IN WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, A POCKET BOOK, containing between $300 and $400, mostly United States notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 117 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
J. H. BEERS.

REWARD.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid by the undersigned for the recovery of a SETTER DOG, described as follows: Ordinary size; liver colored and white; white legs, with spots of black; and answers to the name of BEN.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF black horses, closely matched, sixteen hands high, and perfectly broken to single and double harness. They are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and will be warranted in every respect. Can be seen at McDonald's Stables, 23d-st., near 6th-av., before 2 o'clock P. M.; or address Box No. 137 Everett House.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO hire for the Winter a pair of horses and a carriage in good order, for private use. The coachman of the owner would be employed, if desired. References of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address A. B., Box No. 81 6th-av. Hotel.

A STRIKE.—THE WORKING EXTRA MEN OF the Swamp do hereby notify the merchants that we want our wages raised—that is to $2 50 at slaughter hides, and $2 at leather, and 3s. per hour for work not exceeding one day, on account of provisions and every thing else raising so high.
SIGNED BY THE EXTRA MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
THE SIXTH WEEK OF EDWIN FORREST.
His second appearance this season as SPARTACUS,
in the great American Tragedy of THE GLADIATOR.
Mr. J. McCullough..........as..........Phasarius
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1862,
Will be produced Dr. Bird's Tragedy of the GLADIATOR.
EDWIN FORREST..........SPARTACUS
Crassus, the Roman Praetor..........Mr. H. B. Shewell
Phasarius, brother to Spartacus..........Mr. J. McCullough
Julia, niece to Crassus..........Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senona, wife to Spartacus..........Mme. Ponisi
Musical Director..........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
LAST WEEK OF MR HACKETT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1862.
Owing to the remarkable manifestation of satisfaction from the public, and their expressed desire for its repetition, the wily, thoroughbred and selfish politician, Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, in the comedy of the
MAN OF THE WORLD,
will be repeated by Mr. Hackett, positively on this night only, with his ever-popular part, the sensitive and chivalrous, but exiled General of the First Napoleon, in his own drama of
MONSIEUR MALLET, OR A POST-OFFICE MISTAKE.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT's nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.
The first concert of the second series of this celebrated Pianist will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21,
On which occasion Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
MADAME DE LUSSAN—First appearance this season.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
a Tenor, and Pupil of
SIGNOR ABELLA.
Will have the honor of making his first appearance.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. H. C. TIMM, and others.
TICKETS..........50 cents.
Reserved seats..........50 cents extra.
Private boxes for five persons..........$6.
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Sallery's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats will commence on Monday morning.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director..........Carl Anschutz
MONDAY, Oct. 20,
CZAR AND CARPENTER,
Comic Opera, in 3 acts, by Lortzing.
Madame JOHANNSEN, and Messrs. GRAFF, QUINT, LOTTI, HARTMANN and WEINLICH, in the principal rôles.
Admission: Boxes, $5 to $8; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22,
For the first time in America,
JEAN DE PARIS,
Romantic Comic Opera, by Boieldieu.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

GYMNASTICS AND FENCING.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD has returned to this City, to resume his classes, either in his rooms or at the residence of his patrons. Address, for circulars, H. GEBHARD, Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.
THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 3½ o'clock.
RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; these connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st.
MONDAY,
FIRST TIME,
AN ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY
In five acts, with
NEW SCENERY BY ISHERWOOD,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS of the MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION, entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
With a full and complete distribution.
Mr. Union..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding..........Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley..........Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid..........Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell..........Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Dauntless..........Mr. Norton
Theodore..........Miss [illegible]
Dupin..........Mr. Turner
Mrs. Union..........Mme. [illegible]
Mrs. Meanley..........Mrs. Vernon
Amy..........Miss M. Henriques
Gimp..........Mrs. Reeves
ACT 1.
Exterior of Mr. Union's house, with view of the distant lake and country.
THE FRIENDS' ARRIVAL.
ACT 2.
Drawing-room in Union's house.
THE FRIENDS BEGIN THEIR WORK.
ACT 3.
Reading-room at Union's.
THE RESULTS BEGIN TO DEVELOP THEMSELVES.
ACT 4.
Reading-room at Union's, with view of the grounds.
RESULTS AFORESAID CULMINATE—SUSPICION, JEALOUSY, ANGER, DESPAIR AND DEATH.
Tuesday, (second time,) the new comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Wednesday, WILD OATS.
Thursday, (third time,) the new comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
NOTICE.—The old comedies, of which numbers remain to be given, never yet acted in this Theatre, and new plays, will occasionally be produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure.
Due notice will be given of the representation of "Central Park," "A Bachelor of Arts," "Henriette," "Wild Oats," "The Heir at Law," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Jealous Wife," "Speed the Plow," "The Way to get Married," "The Lady of Lyons," "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal" and "Money."

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on
MONDAY, Oct. 20,
and
EVERY EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will present his
GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE
of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
assisted by
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
and an admirable company.
To relieve the rush for seats to witness this beautiful presentation, the manager desires to state that seats may be secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
With the exception of the regular critics of the press THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, &c.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE BEDOMIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 2.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 9 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Situated at the foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand-sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., and over 300 feet from said street to the bulkhead; 150 feet front on the East River, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return deck of 175 feet on South 9th-st., with the privilege of extending piers out into the East River about 300 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last nine years for the storage of naval stores and oil; well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $3,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 30 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about 15 minutes' walk from Hunter's Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, 40 3d-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. — WAVERLEY-place, three-story and attic house, between Macdougal st. and 6th-av., $1,050 per annum; No. 239 Hudson-st., house and store, between Canal and Spring sts., $475; No. 88 West 29th-st., three-story, bath, gas, &c., $400; No. 181 West 37th-st., three-story, bath, gas, &c.; No. — 47th-st., west of 9th-av., four-story brown-stone house, all the modern improvements, $600. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st., from morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant, roomy dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn; convenient to city cars; there are boarders in the house who furnish their own rooms. Apply at United States Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—RENT free to the 1st of May; three-story and basement brick house, southwest corner of Pacific and Nevins sts., Brooklyn—one block from the Atlantic st. cars, and twelve minutes' ride from South Ferry. Apply on the premises, or at the Dime Savings Bank, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES, PARTS OF HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—Houses No. 162 East 14th-st., No. 187 East 19th-st., No. 13 Stuyvesant-st., parts of Nos. 198, 201 and 209 East 10th-st.; stores No. 250 East Houston-st., No. 147 Ludlow-st., No. 263 Bleecker-st. Apply to
V. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 9th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. — VANDERbilt-av., (below Myrtle,) Brooklyn, to a good tenant. It is furnished with gas, [illegible], dumb waiter, &c. Rent $250. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Furniture good. Possession Nov. 1. Will be let to May, or longer if desired. Rent $125 per month.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 40x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

HOTEL TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—THE Philadelphia Hotel, near the ferry and railroad depôt. Inquire of BENJAMIN G. EDGE, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, TO ACcommodate boarders, a dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, convenient to city rail cars; rent low. Apply No. 61 Broad-st., third floor. CHAS. CARTER.

TO RENT.—AT NO. 43 WEST 24TH-ST., TWO handsome suites of rooms, 1st and 2d floors, with or without board. A party of single gentlemen preferred. Location between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT furnished house, until May next, for a small family in the neighborhood of Clinton-av., or Fort Green Park. Apply at No. 38 Cortlandt-st., by letter or otherwise, to GURDON BURCHARD.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small, unexceptionable family; location not below 4th nor above 30th-sts., and between 4th and 6th-avs. Apply for further information to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A FIRST-class furnished house, on or near 5th-av., between 14th and 34th sts. Address, stating situation, terms, &c., A. W. C., Box No. 2,011 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. — Ludlow-st., and at the [illegible] generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FERRY,
Late S. Raynor, No. 76 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK
of
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
Which was received last week with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
forming a succession of romance and grandeur that no other this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected.
Many of the scenes electrify the audience, as
THE GRAND AVALANCHE OF SNOW,
THE BURIED HUT,
THE IMPERILED DAUGHTER,
THE ANXIOUS AND DISTRESSED FATHER,
which is exhibited in the breathless suspense, followed by OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK.
LIVING UNION GENERALS.
The manager has had modeled in wax likenesses of our MOST DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL SOLDIERS:
Gen. HALLECK, Gen. McCLELLAN,
Gen. BANKS, Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. POPE,
Gen. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also the infamous rebels, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD.
They are all in full costume, by the [illegible] R. Walker, Esq. Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
All of which are to be seen at all hours, with
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH, SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
AT THE
City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
PROMENADE CONCERT EACH EVENING BY DODWORTH'S BAND.
Tickets 50 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIXTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. Call or address GEO. TIRRELL.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

C. H. RIVERS' PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons; soirees every second Wednesday evening. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.—Class for ladies commencing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.; for gentlemen, TUESDAY, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons to suit applicants. For terms, please apply as above.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW SCALE, OVERSTRUNG PIANO-FORTES
Are now universally acknowledged to be the best Pianos made. They are superb, and no mistake. On sale at wholesale and retail, at their new warerooms,
NO. 708 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Their cottage Pianos cannot be beat the world over. So say all the best dealers of the country. Every instrument warranted for five years.
NEW PIANOS TO LET.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufacturies, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; best 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 162 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability they stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold, at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—MARTIN & OUVRIER, manufacturers of upright and square pianos, No. [illegible] East Houston-st., near Broadway. First-class instruments for sale or to hire. Upright Pianos in black cases, ornamented with gilt mouldings, for sale at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS' STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS (First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments with one, two, or three banks of keys, $[illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $[illegible] to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 756 BROADWAY, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S Patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

BOUNTIES, ARREARAGES OF PAY AND PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.—The undersigned will prepare and collect any of the above claims for widows of deceased soldiers, without charge for services.
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 64 White-st.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Lexington Again Captured by Morgan and his Guerrillas.

The Rebels Overwhelmed by Gen. Dumont.

Morgan Routed and his Forces Scattered.

Humphrey Marshall Expected at Paris.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 19.

After capturing our pickets, the guerrilla MORGAN dashed into Lexington yesterday morning at the head of 2,500 men. Before surrendering, our troops fought him gallantly, killing and wounding several. Our loss is 6 killed and 120 prisoners, who were immediately paroled, all of our cavalry succeeded in escaping.

MORGAN then afterwards left Lexington, taking the Versailles turnpike.

To-day, while between Versailles and Frankfort, he was overhauled just by about 2,000 of Gen. DUMONT's cavalry, who, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Kentucky River in the direction of Lawrenceburg, and another that he is endeavoring to join Brig.-Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who is near Shelbyville.

An attack from MARSHALL is looked for at Paris to-night.

Lexington is in possession of our troops.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Jean Morgan left Lexington with his forces yesterday, passing through Versailles, thence through Lawrenceburgh at daylight, and was at Bloomfield at 9 o'clock. Gen. DUMONT is in pursuit. There has been no fight between DUMONT and MORGAN.

Bragg is reported just south of Mount Vernon. Gen. CRITTENDEN's army corps is further south, in pursuit of Bragg. It is supposed the rebel army is crossing the Cumberland River in Tennessee by Big Creek Gap and Wilson's Gap. BUELL is in close pursuit, and it is believed he will force the rebels to fight, or capture a large portion of them before they reach Cumberland Ford.

The Perryville battle at Chaplin's Hills was brought on prematurely and against the orders of Gen. BUELL, whose plans for enveloping the whole of Bragg's army were frustrated and his pursuit of the rebels delayed by that circumstance.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal of Friday.

Our hopes are not realized by the news from Bardstown, it appears, that, in passing through or beyond Crab Orchard, BRAGG was about seventeen miles south of Stanford.

We cannot say much now whether BRAGG can escape or not, unless the latter deliberately chooses to be caught. We do not suppose, though, that the rebels can make the requisite speed in their retreat if they encumber themselves with cattle, hogs, or any considerable amount of bacon and flour. They may perhaps make a stand at some stronghold in the Cumberland Mountains, yet it does not seem likely, considering their numbers, that they could subsist there for any length of time. We think the present probability is, that they will attempt to get across the Cumberland River into Tennessee, this stream being now so low that it may be doubtful be forded at many points. If, however, BUELL pushes on with fiery speed, BRAGG may fail in the attempt to put the river between them, and at any rate the rebel General, even if he succeed in escaping with his huge army from Kentucky, will, by his flight, lose prestige with his nation and win his own followers.

We can hardly expect any intelligence of interest from the belligerents, or the competitors in marching, for some days. If BRAGG get safe into Tennessee after the late terrible spoliation of Kentucky, we cannot even conjecture what the programme of action on either side will be thereafter. BRAGG may go into Virginia to join LEE, or he may establish himself at Chattanooga and other points in East Tennessee, or he may strike for the capture of Nashville, and seek to get back into Kentucky by nearly the same route he recently traversed. Meanwhile BUELL, at the head of his magnificent army—a host capable of mighty achievements—will, no doubt, be governed in his action by the logic of events.

Affairs in Kentucky have ceased to be thrilling. The price of the cloud has died away, and nothing is left for the present but a dull, cold patter of rain.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

John Morgan's Treatment of Senator Grier—Grier an Out-and-Out Parson Brownlow—The Estate Gutted—A Cotton and Money Panic, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

You have seen the horrible narrative of Wm. C. Quinn, who implicates Boyd, Gossage, Carter and Lawrence in the Senate—how JOHN MORGAN's brigands have treated him, and hundreds of others, in these and adjoining counties, three of which alone contributed 5,000 volunteers to the Government. The homes of the volunteers and the remaining loyalists sacked and ruined; the labor of a lifetime destroyed; their wives and children burnt up with their houses, murdered, or driven penniless and naked to the woods. No wonder Senator GRIER cries out, "Because I condemned this wicked rebellion, urged a vigorous prosecution of this war, and, in my place in the senate of Kentucky, opposed the temporizing policy of my own party, I am persecuted, turned out, and hunted out of Kentucky. I am now unequivocally for extermination, subjugation, extermination, and hell and damnation!" No wonder the wayward Cincinnati Enquirer, (son of the editor,) after he was mercifully scalped in his raid on Augusta, said, "We have good men among us, but we have also very bad ones."

Some "Tigers," very bad as they are, are lambs by the side of MORGAN's savages. BRAGG, who is reported as having a very unpopular disciplinarian, has, for effect, executed, reclaimed his men, including FORNEY's and GRAY's cavalry, from depredations and outrages. But MORGAN has had his own way and way. Most of the men who deserted recruits from Central Kentucky joined MORGAN.

Kentucky has suffered terribly. She is gutted. Within a few days there is said to have furnished to the invading army 17,000 hogs, 1,000 horses, $100,000 worth of hemp for Jeff. Davis' corps. Within a month, the State has been robbed of at least 20,000 to 30,000 horses.

Quite a panic among our Indian cotton cultivators and other cotton goods. Calico 25 cents a yard, and rising fast some a day.

The first hogshead of the new crop of tobacco brought yesterday, 25 to 28 per hundred.

Exchange, yesterday, offered 27 cents for gold and 28 cents for silver—40 cents for demand notes.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

In the Louisville hospitals here, about 1,000 wounded rebels; in the seven New-Albany hospitals, about 1,000. Our Provost Guard rebels on the Ferry-boat Bonnie Belle, still unharbored, last Saturday. About 1,000 rebel prisoners, captured by BUELL's army, left here yesterday by way of Nashville. They looked shabby and seedy, but full of fight. Two thousand guerrillas whom Humphrey, and as many more at Cynthiana, Georgetown and Paris, are to be rendezvous will be attended to by the Ohio militia.

"Copperhead" the late Frankfort Yeoman's Lexington correspondent, wrote that KIRBY SMITH made a speech in Lexington on the 1st, "in which he was severe on the pusillanimous and unintelligent to secession which characterized the many Kentuckians." He and Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON urged on all to come forward at once. He urged Kentuckians to rally under the Southern flag. The Yeoman, you know, was MAGOFFIN's organ, and JOHN B. MASON was its editor. Of course, the tone of the Yeoman was so heartily approved by KIRBY SMITH, that he contemplated things to raise a regiment of Shorters. But on that Col. SHORT raised up in the air, he spoke of the Kentucky Rangers and the Yeoman's Guards, some three score, one sergeant, and two privates.

Gen. C. S. FERGUSON, of the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, some time ago, commanded a brigade in Tennessee, and, after a short fight, routed him, scattering his forces. One report says he was driven across the Cumberland River in the direction of Lawrenceburg, and another that he is endeavoring to join Brigadier-General MARSHALL, who is near Shelbyville.

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